

Estate Colonel G. H. Robinson, I. A., deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late George Henry Robinson, a Colonel in the Indian Army, who died at Elsternwick, Bromley, Kent, England, on 6th August 1908, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston, of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 9th January next to the said Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,

Administrator to Estate Col. G. H. Robinson, deceased.

CALCUTTA ;

The 27th November 1908.

Estate R. V. Boyle, M.I.C.E., C.S.I., deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

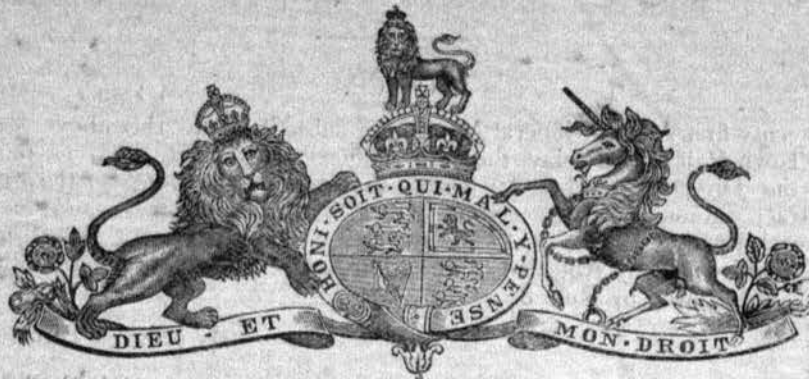
Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Richard Vicars Boyle, late of Arrah, who died at No. 3, Stanhope Terrace, Hyde Park, London, on 3rd January 1908, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 13th January next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,

Administrator to Estate R. V. Boyle, deceased.

CALCUTTA ;

The 5th December 1908.



The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1908.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Lost.

The undermentioned Interest Warrant issued in my name, No. 91160, dated 12th August 1908, 3½ per cent. of 1854-55 for ₹76-11-6, favouring Anant Ram.

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped in the Government Account Department of the Bank of Bengal and application for Duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

Name—ANANT RAM,
Address—Baripar Street, Panipat.

Estate R. V. Boyle, M.I.C.E., C.S.I., deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Richard Vickers Boyle, late of Arrah, who died at No. 3, Stanhope Terrace, Hyde Park, London, on 3rd January 1908, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 13th January next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate R. V. Boyle, deceased.

CALCUTTA;
The 5th December 1908.

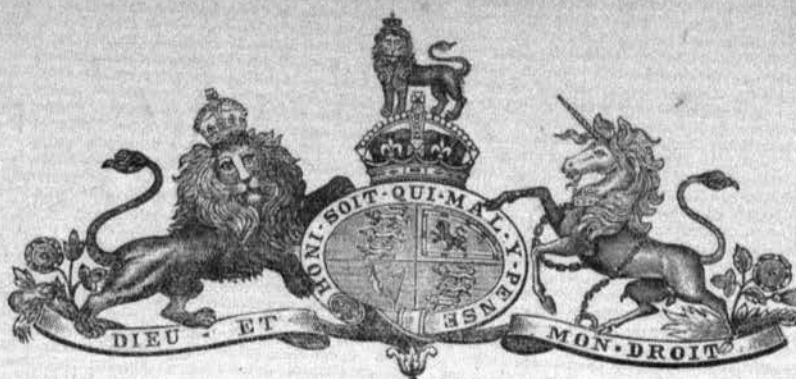
UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.**NOTICE.**

The Seventy-first Annual General Meeting of subscribers to the above Fund will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 30th January 1909, at 3 P.M., (1) to receive the Report of the Directors; (2) to lay before the Meeting the Books of the Fund together with an abstract statement of the accounts, and a list of subscribers and incumbents, in accordance with Fund Rule 58; (3) to fill by Election, under Rule 5, the three vacancies caused by the retirement by Rotation of three Directors; and (4) to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, as required by Rule 8.

By order of Directors,

RIVERS HOWE,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA;
The 23rd December 1908.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1908.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 10th July, 1908, and is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT NO. VIII OF 1908.

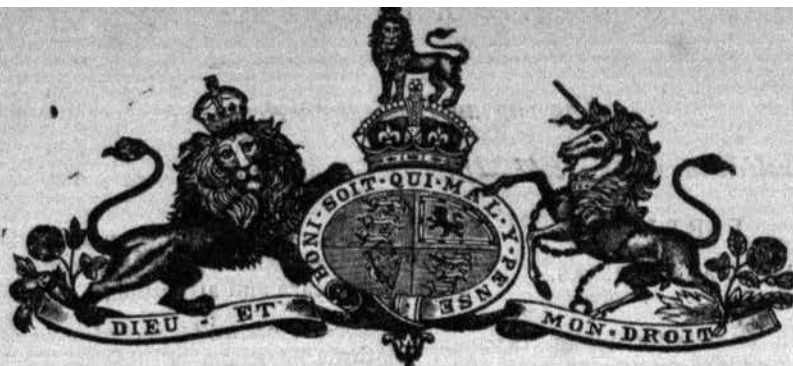
An Act to amend the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1904.

III of 1904. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1904 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Local Authorities Loan (Amendment) Act, 1908.
Short title.

2. In section 2 of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1904, for the words "bills repayable" the words "bills or promissory notes payable" shall be substituted ; and in the proviso to the same section, after the word "bills" the words "or promissory notes" shall be inserted.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1908.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 7th August, 1908, and is hereby promulgated for general information.

ACT IX OF 1908.

[AS PASSED IN COUNCIL.]

THE INDIAN LIMITATION ACT, 1908.

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An Act to Consolidate and amend the law for the Limitation of Suits, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the limitation of suits, appeals and certain applications to Courts; and whereas it is also expedient to provide rules for acquiring by possession the ownership of easements and other property; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Short title, extent and Limitation Act, 1908. commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(3) This section and section 31 shall come into force at once. The rest of this Act shall come into force on the first day of January, 1909.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "applicant" includes any person from or through whom an applicant derives his right to apply:

(2) "bill of exchange" includes a hundi and a cheque:

(3) "bond" includes any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be:

(4) "defendant" includes any person from or through whom a defendant derives his liability to be sued:

(5) "easement" includes a right not arising from contract, by which one person is entitled to remove and appropriate for his own profit any part of the soil belonging to another or anything growing in, or attached to, or subsisting upon, the land of another:

(6) "foreign country" means any country other than British India:

(7) "good faith": nothing shall be deemed to be done in good faith which is not done with due care and attention:

(8) "plaintiff" includes any person from or through whom a plaintiff derives his right to sue:

(9) "promissory note" means any instrument whereby the maker engages absolutely to pay a specified sum of money to another at a time therein limited, or on demand, or at sight:

(10) "suit" does not include an appeal or an application: and

(11) "trustee" does not include a benami-dar, a mortgagee remaining in possession after the mortgage has been satisfied, or a wrongdoer in possession without title.

PART II.

LIMITATION OF SUITS, APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS.

3. Subject to the provisions contained in sections 4 to 25 (inclusive), Dismissal of suits, etc., instituted etc., after period of limitation. every suit instituted, appeal preferred, and application made, after the period of limitation prescribed therefor by the first schedule shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence.

Explanation.—A suit is instituted, in ordinary cases, when the plaint is presented to the proper officer; in the case of a pauper, when his application for leave to sue as a pauper is made; and, in the case of a claim against a company which is being wound up by the Court, when the claimant first sends in his claim to the official liquidator.

4. Where the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application expires on a day when the Court is closed, the suit, appeal or application may be instituted, preferred or made on the day that the Court re-opens.

5. Any appeal or application for a review of judgment or for leave to appeal or any other application to which this section may be made applicable by any enactment or rule for the time being in force may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor, when the appellant or applicant satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal or making the application within such period.

Explanation.—The fact that the appellant or applicant was misled by any order, practice or judgment of the High Court in ascertaining or computing the prescribed period of limitation may be sufficient cause within the meaning of this section.

6. (1) Where a person entitled to institute a suit or make an application for the execution of a decree is, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, a minor, or insane, or an idiot, he may institute the suit or make the application within the same period after the

*The Indian Limitation Act, 1908.**(Part II.—Limitation of Suits, Appeals and Applications. Part III.—Computation of Period of Limitation.)*

disability has ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time prescribed therefor in the third column of the first schedule.

(2) Where such person is, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, affected by two such disabilities, or where, before his disability has ceased, he is affected by another disability, he may institute the suit or make the application within the same period, after both disabilities have ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

(3) Where the disability continues up to the death of such person, his legal representative may institute the suit or make the application within the same period after the death as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

(4) Where such representative is at the date of the death affected by any such disability, the rules contained in sub-sections (1) and (2) shall apply.

Illustrations.

(a) The right to sue for the hire of a boat accrues to A during his minority. He attains majority four years after such accrual. He may institute his suit at any time within three years from the date of his attaining majority.

(b) A right to sue accrues to Z during his minority. After the accrual, but while Z is still a minor, he becomes insane. Time runs against Z from the date when his insanity and minority cease.

(c) A right to sue accrues to X during his minority. X dies before attaining majority, and is succeeded by Y, his minor son. Time runs against Y from the date of his attaining majority.

7. Where one of several persons jointly entitled to institute a suit or make an application for the execution of a decree is under any such disability, and a discharge can be given without the concurrence of such person, time will run against them all: but, where no such discharge can be given, time will not run as against any of them until one of them becomes capable of giving such discharge without the concurrence of the others or until the disability has ceased.

Illustrations.

(a) A incurs a debt to a firm of which B, C and D are partners. B is insane, and C is a minor. D can give a discharge of the debt without the concurrence of B and C. Time runs against B, C and D.

(b) A incurs a debt to a firm of which E, F and G are partners. E and F are insane, and G is a minor. Time will not run against any of them until either E or F becomes sane, or G attains majority.

8. Nothing in section 6 or in section 7 applies to suits to enforce rights of pre-emption, or shall be deemed to extend, for more than three years from the cessation of the disability or the death of the person affected thereby, the period within which any suit must be instituted or application made.

Illustrations.

(a) A, to whom a right to sue for a legacy has accrued during his minority, attains majority eleven years after such accrual. A has, under the ordinary law, only one year remaining within which to sue. But under section 6 and this section an extension of two years will be allowed him, making in all a period of three years from the date of his attaining majority, within which he may bring his suit.

(b) A right to sue for an hereditary office accrues to A who at the time is insane. Six years after the accrual A recovers his reason. A has six years, under the ordinary law, from the date when his insanity ceased within which to institute a suit. No extension of time will be given him under section 6 read with this section.

(c) A right to sue as landlord to recover possession from a tenant accrues to A, who is an idiot. A dies three years after the accrual, his idiocy continuing up to the date of his death. A's representative in interest has, under the ordinary law, nine years from the date of A's death within which to bring a suit. Section 6 read with this section does not extend that time, except where the representative is himself under disability when the representation devolves upon him.

9. Where once time has begun to run, no subsequent running of sequent disability or inability to sue stops it:

Provided that, where letters of administration to the estate of a creditor have been granted to his debtor, the running of the time prescribed for a suit to recover the debt shall be suspended while the administration continues.

10. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no suit against a person in whom property has become vested in trust for any specific purpose, or against his legal representatives or assigns (not being assigns for valuable consideration), for the purpose of following in his or their hands such property, or the proceeds thereof, or for an account of such property or proceeds, shall be barred by any length of time.

11. (1) Suits instituted in British India on contracts entered into in a foreign country are subject to the rules of limitation contained in this Act.

(2) No foreign rule of limitation shall be a defence to a suit instituted in British India on a contract entered into in a foreign country, unless the rule has extinguished the contract and the parties were domiciled in such country during the period prescribed by such rule.

PART III.

COMPUTATION OF PERIOD OF LIMITATION.

12. (1) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application, the day from which such period is to be reckoned shall be excluded.

(2) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal, an application for leave to appeal and an application for a review of judgment, the day on which the judgment complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree, sentence or order appealed from or sought to be reviewed, shall be excluded.

(3) Where a decree is appealed from or sought to be reviewed, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the judgment on which it is founded shall also be excluded.

(4) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an application to set aside an award, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award shall be excluded.

*The Indian Limitation Act, 1908.**(Part III.—Computation of Period of Limitation.)*

13. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit the time during which the defendant has been absent from British India and from the territories beyond British India under the administration of the Government shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time of defendant's absence from British India and certain other territories.

14. (1) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit the time during which the plaintiff has been prosecuting with due diligence another civil proceeding whether in a Court of first instance or in a Court of appeal, against the defendant, shall be excluded, where the proceeding is founded upon the same cause of action and is prosecuted in good faith in a Court which, from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to entertain it.

(2) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any application, the time during which the applicant has been prosecuting with due diligence another civil proceeding, whether in a Court of first instance or in a Court of appeal, against the same party for the same relief shall be excluded, where such proceeding is prosecuted in good faith in a Court which, from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to entertain it.

Explanation I.—In excluding the time during which a former suit or application was pending, the day on which that suit or application was instituted or made, and the day on which the proceedings therein ended, shall both be counted.

Explanation II.—For the purposes of this section, a plaintiff or an applicant resisting an appeal shall be deemed to be prosecuting a proceeding.

Explanation III.—For the purposes of this section, misjoinder of parties or of causes of action shall be deemed to be a cause of a like nature with defect of jurisdiction.

15. (1) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit or application for the execution of a decree, the institution or execution of which has been stayed by injunction or order, the time of the continuance of the injunction or order, the day on which it was issued or made, and the day on which it was withdrawn, shall be excluded.

(2) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit of which notice has been given in accordance with the requirements of any enactment for the time being in force, the period of such notice shall be excluded.

16. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit for possession by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, the time during which a proceeding to set aside the sale has been prosecuted shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time during which proceedings to set aside execution-sale are pending.

17. (1) Where a person who would, if he were living, have a right to institute a suit or make an application, dies before the right accrues, the

Effect of death before right to sue accrues.

be computed from the time when there is a legal representative of the deceased capable of instituting or making such suit or application.

(2) Where a person against whom, if he were living, a right to institute a suit or make an application would have accrued dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a legal representative of the deceased against whom the plaintiff may institute or make such suit or application.

(3) Nothing in sub-sections (1) and (2) applies to suits to enforce rights of pre-emption or to suits for the possession of immoveable property or of an hereditary office.

18. Where any person having a right to institute a suit or make an application has, by means of fraud, been kept from the knowledge of such right or of the title on which it is founded, or where any document necessary to establish such right has been fraudulently concealed from him,

the time limited for instituting a suit or making an application—

(a) against the person guilty of the fraud or accessory thereto, or

(b) against any person claiming through him otherwise than in good faith and for a valuable consideration,

shall be computed from the time when the fraud first became known to the person injuriously affected thereby, or, in the case of the concealed document, when he first had the means of producing it or compelling its production.

19. (1) Where, before the expiration of the period prescribed for a suit or application in respect of any property or right, an acknowledgment of liability in respect of such property or right has been made in writing signed by the party against whom such property or right is claimed, or by some person through whom he derives title or liability, a fresh period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the acknowledgment was so signed.

(2) Where the writing containing the acknowledgment is undated, oral evidence may be given of the time when it was signed; but, subject to the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, oral evidence of its contents shall not be received.

Explanation I.—For the purposes of this section an acknowledgment may be sufficient though it omits to specify the exact nature of the property or right, or avers that the time for payment, delivery, performance or enjoyment has not yet come, or is accompanied by a refusal to pay, deliver, perform or permit to enjoy, or is coupled with a claim to a set-off, or is addressed to a person other than the person entitled to the property or right.

Explanation II.—For the purposes of this section, "signed" means signed either personally or by an agent duly authorized in this behalf.

Explanation III.—For the purposes of this section an application for the execution of a decree or order is an application in respect of a right.

*The Indian Limitation Act, 1908.**(Part III.—Computation of Period of Limitation. Part IV.—Acquisition of Ownership by Possession.)*

20. (1) Where interest on a debt or legacy is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid as such by the person liable to pay the debt or legacy, or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf,

Effect of payment of interest as such or of part payment of principal.

or where part of the principal of a debt is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid by the debtor or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf,

a fresh period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the payment was made:

Provided that, in the case of part payment of the principal of a debt, the fact of the payment appears in the handwriting of the person making the same.

(2) Where mortgaged land is in the possession of the mortgagee the receipt of the rent or produce of such land shall be deemed to be a payment for the purpose of sub-section (1).

Effect of receipt of produce of mortgaged land.

Explanation.—Debt includes money payable under a decree or order of Court.

21. (1) The expression “agent duly authorized in this behalf,” in sections 19 and 20, shall, in the case of a person under disability, include his lawful guardian, committee or manager, or an agent duly authorized by such guardian, committee or manager to sign the acknowledgment or make the payment.

Agent of person under disability.

(2) Nothing in the said sections renders one of several joint contractors, partners, executors or mortgagees chargeable by reason only of a written acknowledgment signed or of a payment made by, or by the agent of, any other or others of them.

Acknowledgment or payment by one of several joint contractors, etc.

22. (1) Where, after the institution of a suit a new plaintiff or defendant is substituted or added, the suit shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when he was so made a party.

Effect of substituting or adding new plaintiff or defendant.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to a case where a party is added or substituted owing to an assignment or devolution of any interest during the pendency of a suit or where a plaintiff is made a defendant or a defendant is made a plaintiff.

23. In the case of a continuing breach of contract and in the case of a continuing wrong independent of contract, a fresh period of limitation begins to run at every moment of the time during which the breach or the wrong, as the case may be, continues.

24. In the case of a suit for compensation for an act which does not give rise to a cause of action unless some specific injury actually results therefrom, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the injury results.

Suit for compensation for act not actionable without special damage.

Illustration.

A owns the surface of a field. B owns the subsoil. B digs coal thereout without causing any immediate apparent injury to the surface, but at last the surface subsides. The

period of limitation in the case of a suit by A against B runs from the time of the subsidence.

25. All instruments shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be made with reference to the Gregorian calendar.

Computation of time mentioned in instruments.

Illustrations.

(a) A Hindu makes a promissory note bearing a Native date only, and payable four months after date. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the note runs from the expiration of four months after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

(b) A Hindu makes a bond, bearing a Native date only, for the repayment of money within one year. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the bond runs from the expiration of one year after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

PART IV.

ACQUISITION OF OWNERSHIP BY POSSESSION.

26. (1) Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years, and where any way or watercourse, or the use of any water, or any other easement (whether affirmative or negative) has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right without interruption, and for twenty years, the right to such access and use of light or air, way, watercourse, use of water, or other easement shall be absolute and indefeasible.

Each of the said periods of twenty years shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relates is contested.

(2) Where the property over which a right is claimed under sub-section (1) belongs to Government, that sub-section shall be read as if for the words “twenty years” the words “sixty years” were substituted.

Explanation.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section unless, where there is an actual discontinuance of the possession or enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruction is submitted to or acquiesced in for one year after the claimant has notice thereof and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Illustrations.

(a) A suit is brought in 1911 for obstructing a right of way. The defendant admits the obstruction, but denies the right of way. The plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption from 1st January 1890 to 1st January 1910. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(b) In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that the plaintiff, on one occasion during the twenty years, had asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed.

27. Where any land or water upon, over or from which any easement reversioner of servient has been enjoyed or derived, has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding three years from the

The Indian Limitation Act, 1908.

(Part IV.—Acquisition of Ownership by Possession. Part V.—Savings and Repeals.
The First Schedule.—First Division : Suits.)

granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of such easement during the continuance of such interest or term shall be excluded in the computation of the period of twenty years in case the claim is, within three years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for twenty-five years; but B shows that during ten of these years C, a Hindu widow, had a life interest in the land, that on C's death B became entitled to the land, and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for fifteen years.

28. At the determination of the period hereby

Extinguishment of right limited to any person for to property. instituting a suit for possession of any property, his right to such property shall be extinguished.

PART V.

SAVINGS AND REPEALS.

Savings. 29. (1) Nothing in this Act shall—

(a) affect the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 25;

(b) affect or alter any period of limitation specially prescribed for any suit, appeal or application by any special or local law now or hereafter in force in British India.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall apply to suits under the Indian Divorce Act.

(3) Sections 26 and 27 and the definition of "easement" in section 2 shall not apply to cases arising in territories to which the Indian Easements Act, 1882, may for the time being extend.

30. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, any suit for which the period of limitation prescribed by this Act is shorter than the period of limitation prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, may be instituted within the period of two years next after the passing of this Act, or within the period prescribed for such suit by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, whichever period expires first.

31. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, in the territories mentioned in the second schedule a suit for foreclosure or a suit for sale by a mortgagee may be instituted within two years from the date of the passing of this Act, or within sixty years from the date when the money secured by the mortgage became due, whichever period expires first; and no such suit in the said territories instituted within the said period of sixty years and pending at the date of the passing of this Act, either in a Court of first instance or of appeal, shall be dismissed on the ground that a twelve years' rule of limitation is applicable.

(2) Where in the aforesaid territories the claim of a mortgagee for foreclosure or for sale has been wholly or in part dismissed or with-

drawn after the twenty-second day of July 1907 and before the passing of this Act, either in a Court of first instance or of appeal on the ground that a twelve years' rule of limitation applied to such claim, the case may be restored on an application in writing to the Court by which the claim was dismissed or in which it was withdrawn, provided the application is made within six months from the date of the passing of this Act: and on such restoration, the provisions of sub-section (1) shall apply.

32. The enactments mentioned in the third schedule are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 3.)

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	<i>Part I.—Thirty days.</i>	
1.—To contest an award of the Board of Revenue under the Waste Lands (Claims) Act, 1863.	Thirty days	When notice of the award is delivered to the plaintiff. XXIII 1863.
	<i>Part II.—Ninety days.</i>	
2.—For compensation for doing or for omitting to do an act alleged to be in pursuance of any enactment in force for the time being in British India.	Ninety days	When the act or omission takes place
	<i>Part III.—Six months.</i>	
3.—Under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 9, to recover possession of immoveable property.	Six months	When the dispossession of 1877. occurs.
4.—Under the Employers and Workmen (Disputes) Act, 1860, section 1.	Ditto . .	When the wages, hire or price of work claimed accrue or accrues due. IX of 1860.
5.—Under the summary procedure referred to in section 128 (2) (f) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.	Ditto . .	When the debt or liquidated demand becomes payable or when the property becomes recoverable. V of 1908.
	<i>Part IV.—One year.</i>	
6.—Upon a Statute, Act, Regulation or By-law, for a penalty or forfeiture.	One year . .	When the penalty or forfeiture is incurred.
7.—For the wages of a household servant, artisan or labourer not provided for by this schedule, article 4.	Ditto . .	When the wages accrue due.
8.—For the price of food or drink sold by the keeper of a hotel, tavern or lodging-house.	Ditto . .	When the food or drink is delivered.
9.—For the price of lodging	Ditto . .	When the price becomes payable.

IX of 1872.

IV of 1869.

V of 1882.

XV of 1877.

XV of 1877.

*The Indian Limitation Act, 1908.**(The First Schedule.—First Division : Suits.)*THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	<i>Part IV.—One year—contd.</i>	
10.—To enforce a right of pre-emption, whether the right is founded on law, or general usage, or on special contract.	One year	When the purchaser takes, under the sale sought to be impeached, physical possession of the whole of the property sold, or, where the subject of the sale does not admit of physical possession, when the instrument of sale is registered.
11.—By a person, against whom any of the following orders has been made to establish the right which he claims to the property comprised in the order : V of 1908. (1) Order under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, on a claim preferred to, or an objection made to the attachment of, property attached in execution of a decree; XV of 1882. (2) Order under section 28 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882.	Ditto	The date of the order.
11A.—By a person against whom an order has been made under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, upon an application by the holder of a decree for the possession of immoveable property or by the purchaser of such property sold in execution of a decree, complaining of resistance or obstruction to the delivery of possession thereof, or upon an application by any person dispossessed of such property in the delivery of possession thereof to the decree-holder or purchaser, to establish the right which he claims to the present possession of the property comprised in the order.	Ditto	The date of the order.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	<i>Part IV.—One year—contd.</i>	
12.—To set aside any of the following sales :— (a) sale in execution of a decree of a Civil Court ; (b) sale in pursuance of a decree or order of a Collector or other officer of revenue ; (c) sale for arrears of Government revenue, or for any demand recoverable as such arrears ; (d) sale of a patni taluq sold for current arrears of rent. <i>Explanation.</i> —In this article "patni" includes any intermediate tenure saleable for current arrears of rent.	One year	When the sale is confirmed, or would otherwise have become final and conclusive had no such suit been brought.
13.—To alter or set aside a decision or order of a Civil Court in any proceeding other than a suit.	Ditto	The date of the final decision or order in the case by a Court competent to determine it finally.
14.—To set aside any act or order of an officer of Government in his official capacity, not herein otherwise expressly provided for.	Ditto	The date of the act or order.
15.—Against Government to set aside any attachment, lease or transfer of immoveable property by the revenue-authorities for arrears of Government revenue.	Ditto	When the attachment, lease or transfer is made.
16.—Against Government to recover money paid under protest in satisfaction of a claim made by the revenue-authorities on account of arrears of revenue or on account of demands recoverable as such arrears.	Ditto	When the payment is made.
17.—Against Government for compensation for land acquired for public purposes.	Ditto	The date of determining the amount of the compensation.

*The Indian Limitation Act, 1908.**(The First Schedule.—First Division : Suits.)*THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	<i>Part IV.—One year—contd.</i>	
18.—Like suit for compensation when the acquisition is not completed	One year	The date of the refusal to complete.
19.—For compensation for false imprisonment.	Ditto	When the imprisonment ends.
20.—By executors, administrators or representatives under the Legal Representatives' Suits Act, 1855.	Ditto	The date of the death of the person wronged.
21.—By executors, administrators or representatives under the Indian Fatal Accidents Act, 1855.	Ditto	The date of the death of the person killed.
22.—For compensation for any other injury to the person.	Ditto	When the injury is committed.
23.—For compensation for a malicious prosecution.	Ditto	When the plaintiff is acquitted, or the prosecution is otherwise terminated.
24.—For compensation for libel.	Ditto	When the libel is published.
25.—For compensation for slander.	Ditto	When the words are spoken, or, if the words are not actionable in themselves, when the special damage complained of results.
26.—For compensation for loss of service occasioned by the seduction of the plaintiff's servant or daughter.	Ditto	When the loss occurs.
27.—For compensation for inducing a person to break a contract with the plaintiff.	Ditto	The date of the breach.
28.—For compensation for an illegal, irregular or excessive distress.	Ditto	The date of the distress.
29.—For compensation for wrongful seizure of moveable property under legal process.	Ditto	The date of the seizure.
30.—Against a carrier for compensation for losing or injuring goods.	Ditto	When the loss or injury occurs.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	<i>Part IV.—One year—concl'd.</i>	
31.—Against a carrier for compensation for non-delivery of, or delay in delivering, goods.	One year	When the goods ought to be delivered.
	<i>Part V.—Two years.</i>	
32.—Against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverts it to other purposes.	Two years	When the perversion first becomes known to the person injured thereby.
33.—Under the Legal Representatives' Suits Act, 1855, against an executor.	Ditto	When the wrong complained of is done.
34.—Under the same Act against an administrator.	Ditto	Ditto.
35.—Under the same Act against any other representative.	Ditto	Ditto.
36.—For compensation for any malfeasance, misfeasance or non-feasance independent of contract and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto	When the malfeasance, misfeasance or non-feasance takes place.
	<i>Part VI.—Three years.</i>	
37.—For compensation for obstructing a way or a watercourse.	Three years	The date of the obstruction.
38.—For compensation for diverting a watercourse.	Ditto	The date of the diversion.
39.—For compensation for trespass upon immoveable property.	Ditto	The date of the trespass.
40.—For compensation for infringing copyright or any other exclusive privilege.	Ditto	The date of the infringement.
41.—To restrain waste	Ditto	When the waste begins.
42.—For compensation for injury caused by an injunction wrongfully obtained.	Ditto	When the injunction ceases.
43.—Under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, section 320 or section 321, or under the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, section	Ditto	The date of the payment or distribution.

XII of 1855.

X of 1865.

V of 1881.

*The Indian Limitation Act, 1908.**(The First Schedule.—First Division : Suits.)*THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	<i>Part VI.— Three years— contd.</i>	
139 or section 140, to compel a refund by a person to whom an executor or administrator has paid a legacy or distributed assets.		
44.—By a ward who has attained majority, to set aside a transfer of property by his guardian.	Three years.	When the ward attains majority.
45.—To contest an award under any of the following Regulations of the Bengal Code :— The Bengal Land-revenue Settlement Regulation, 1822. The Bengal Land-revenue Settlement Regulation, 1825. The Bengal Land-revenue (Settlement and Deputy Collectors) Regulation, 1833.	Ditto	The date of the final award or order in the case.
VII of 1822.		
IX of 1825.		
IX of 1833.		
46.—By a party bound by such award to recover any property comprised therein.	Ditto	The date of the final award or order in the case.
47.—By any person bound by an order respecting the possession of immoveable property made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1906, or by any one claiming under such person, to recover the property comprised in such order.	Ditto	The date of the final order in the case.
V of 1898.		
Bom. II of 1906.		
48.—For specific moveable property lost, or acquired by theft, or dishonest misappropriation or conversion, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or detaining the same.	Ditto	When the person having the right to the possession of the property first learns in whose possession it is.
49.—For other specific moveable property, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring or wrongfully detaining the same.	Ditto	When the property is wrongfully taken or injured, or when the detainer's possession becomes unlawful.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	<i>Part VI.— Three years— contd.</i>	
50.—For the hire of animals, vehicles, boats or house-hold furniture.	Three years.	When the hire becomes payable.
51.—For the balance of money advanced in payment of goods to be delivered.	Ditto	When the goods ought to be delivered.
52.—For the price of goods sold and delivered, where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto	The date of the delivery of the goods.
53.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for after the expiry of a fixed period of credit.	Ditto	When the period of credit expires.
54.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for by a bill of exchange, no such bill being given.	Ditto	When the period of the proposed bill elapses.
55.—For the price of trees or growing crops sold by the plaintiff to the defendant where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto	The date of the sale.
56.—For the price of work done by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request, where no time has been fixed for payment.	Ditto	When the work is done.
57.—For money payable for money lent.	Ditto	When the loan is made.
58.—Like suit when the lender has given a cheque for the money.	Ditto	When the cheque is paid.
59.—For money lent under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand.	Ditto	When the loan is made.
60.—For money deposited under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand, including money of a customer in the hands of his banker so payable.	Ditto	When the demand is made.
61.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money paid for the defendant.	Ditto	When the money is paid.

*The Indian Limitation Act, 1908.**(The First Schedule.—First Division : Suits.)*THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	<i>Part VI— Three years— contd.</i>	
62.—For money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for money received by the defendant for the plaintiff's use.	Three years.	When the money is received.
63.—For money payable for interest upon money due from the defendant to the plaintiff.	Ditto	When the interest becomes due.
64.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff on accounts stated between them.	Ditto	When the accounts are stated in writing signed by the defendant or his agent duly authorized in this behalf, unless where the debt is, by a simultaneous agreement in writing signed as aforesaid, made payable at a future time, and then when that time arrives.
65.—For compensation for breach of a promise to do anything at a specified time, or upon the happening of a specified contingency.	Ditto	When the time specified arrives or the contingency happens.
66.—On a single bond, where a day is specified for payment.	Ditto	The day so specified.
67.—On a single bond, where no such day is specified.	Ditto	The date of executing the bond.
68.—On a bond subject to a condition.	Ditto	When the condition is broken.
69.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after date.	Ditto	When the bill or note falls due.
70.—On a bill of exchange payable at sight, or after sight, but not at a fixed time.	Ditto	When the bill is presented.
71.—On a bill of exchange accepted payable at a particular place.	Ditto	When the bill is presented at that place.
72.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after sight or after demand.	Ditto	When the fixed time expires.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	<i>Part VI— Three years— contd.</i>	
73.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable on demand and not accompanied by any writing restraining or postponing the right to sue.	Three years.	The date of the bill or note.
74.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments.	Ditto	The expiration of the first term of payment as to the part then payable; and for the other parts, the expiration of the respective terms of payment.
75.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments, which provides that, if default be made in payment of one or more instalments, the whole shall be due.	Ditto	When the default is made, unless where the payee or obligee waives the benefit of the provision, and then when fresh default is made in respect of which there is no such waiver.
76.—On a promissory note given by the maker to a third person to be delivered to the payee after a certain event should happen.	Ditto	The date of the delivery to the payee.
77.—On a dishonoured foreign bill, where protest has been made and notice given.	Ditto	When the notice is given.
78.—By the payee against the drawer of a bill of exchange, which has been dishonoured by non-acceptance.	Ditto	The date of the refusal to accept.
79.—By the acceptor of an accommodation-bill against the drawer.	Ditto	When the acceptor pays the amount of the bill.
80.—Suit on a bill of exchange, promissory note or bond not herein expressly provided for.	Ditto	When the bill, note or bond becomes payable.
81.—By a surety against the principal debtor.	Ditto	When the surety pays the creditor.

*The Indian Limitation Act, 1908.**(The First Schedule.—First Division : Suits.)*THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	<i>Part VI.— Three years— contd.</i>	
82.—By a surety against a co-surety.	Three years	When the surety pays anything in excess of his own share.
83.—Upon any other contract to indemnify.	Ditto	When the plaintiff is actually damaged.
84.—By an attorney or vakil for his costs of a suit or a particular business, there being no express agreement as to the time when such costs are to be paid.	Ditto	The date of the termination of the suit or business, or (where the attorney or vakil properly discontinues the suit or business) the date of such discontinuance.
85.—For the balance due on a mutual, open and current account, where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties.	Ditto	The close of the year in which the last item admitted or proved is entered in the account; such year to be computed as in the account.
86.—On a policy of insurance, when the sum assured is payable immediately after proof of the death or loss has been given to or received by the insurers.	Ditto	When proof of the death or loss is given or received to or by the insurer, whether by or from the plaintiff, or any other person.
87.—By the assured to recover premia paid under a policy voidable at the election of the insurers.	Ditto	When the insurers elect to avoid the policy.
88.—Against a factor for an account.	Ditto	When the account is, during the continuance of the agency, demanded and refused or, where no such demand is made, when the agency terminates.
89.—By a principal against his agent for moveable property received by the latter and not accounted for.	Ditto	Ditto.
90.—Other suits by principals against agents for neglect or misconduct.	Ditto	When the neglect or misconduct becomes known to the plaintiff.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	<i>Part VI.— Three years— contd.</i>	
91.—To cancel or set aside an instrument not otherwise provided for.	Three years	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the instrument cancelled or set aside become known to him.
92.—To declare the forgery of an instrument issued or registered.	Ditto	When the issue or registration becomes known to the plaintiff.
93.—To declare the forgery of an instrument attempted to be enforced against the plaintiff.	Ditto	The date of the attempt.
94.—For property which the plaintiff has conveyed while insane.	Ditto	When the plaintiff is restored to sanity, and has knowledge of the conveyance.
95.—To set aside a decree obtained by fraud, or for other relief on the ground of fraud.	Ditto	When the fraud becomes known to the party wronged.
96.—For relief on the ground of mistake.	Ditto	When the mistake becomes known to the plaintiff.
97.—For money paid upon an existing consideration which afterwards fails.	Ditto	The date of the failure.
98.—To make good out of the general estate of a deceased trustee the loss occasioned by a breach of trust.	Ditto	The date of the trustee's death, or, if the loss has not then resulted, the date of the loss.
99.—For contribution by a party who has paid the whole or more than his share of the amount due under a joint decree, or by a sharer in a joint estate who has paid the whole or more than his share of the amount of revenue due from himself and his co-sharers.	Ditto	The date of the payment in excess of the plaintiff's own share.

*The Indian Limitation Act, 1908.**(The First Schedule.—First Division : Suits.)*THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	<i>Part VI.—Three years—contd.</i>	
100.—By a co-trustee to enforce against the estate of a deceased trustee a claim for contribution.	Three years	When the right to contribution accrues.
101.—For a seaman's wages	Ditto	The end of the voyage during which the wages are earned.
102.—For wages not otherwise expressly provided for by this schedule.	Ditto	When the wages accrue due.
103.—By a Muhammadan for exigible dower (<i>mu'ajjal</i>).	Ditto	When the dower is demanded and refused or (where, during the continuance of the marriage, no such demand has been made) when the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
104.—By a Muhammadan for deferred dower (<i>mu'awjajal</i>).	Ditto	When the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
105.—By a mortgagor after the mortgage has been satisfied, to recover surplus collections received by the mortgagee.	Ditto	When the mortgagor re-enters on the mortgaged property.
106.—For an account and a share of the profits of a dissolved partnership.	Ditto	The date of the dissolution.
107.—By the manager of a joint estate of an undivided family for contribution, in respect of a payment made by him on account of the estate.	Ditto	The date of the payment.
108.—By a lessor for the value of trees cut down by his lessee contrary to the terms of the lease.	Ditto	When the trees are cut down.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	<i>Part VI.—Three years—concl.</i>	
109.—For the profits of immoveable property belonging to the plaintiff which have been wrongfully received by the defendant.	Three years	When the profits are received.
110.—For arrears of rent	Ditto	When the arrears become due.
111.—By a vendor of immoveable property for personal payment of unpaid purchase-money	Ditto	The time fixed for completing the sale, or (where the title is accepted after the time fixed for completion) the date of the acceptance.
112.—For a call by a company registered under any Statute or Act.	Ditto	When the call is payable.
113.—For specific performance of a contract.	Ditto	The date fixed for the performance, or, if no such date is fixed, when the plaintiff has notice that performance is refused.
114.—For the rescission of a contract.	Ditto	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the contract rescinded first become known to him.
115.—For compensation for the breach of any contract, express or implied, not in writing registered and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto	When the contract is broken, or (where there are successive breaches) when the breach in respect of which the suit is instituted occurs, or (where the breach is continuing) when it ceases.

*The Indian Limitation Act, 1908.**(The First Schedule.—First Division : Suits.)*THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	<i>Part VII.— Six years.</i>	
116.—For compensation for the breach of a contract in writing registered.	Six years	When the period of limitation would begin to run against a suit brought on a similar contract not registered.
117.—Upon a foreign judgment as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.	Ditto	The date of the judgment.
118.—To obtain a declaration that an alleged adoption is invalid, or never, in fact, took place.	Ditto	When the alleged adoption becomes known to the plaintiff.
119.—To obtain a declaration that an adoption is valid.	Ditto	When the rights of the adopted son, as such, are interfered with.
120.—Suit for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule.	Ditto	When the right to sue accrues.
	<i>Part VIII.— Twelve years.</i>	
121.—To avoid incumbrances or under-tenures in an entire estate sold for arrears of Government revenue, or in a patni taluq or other saleable tenure sold for arrears of rent.	Twelve years.	When the sale becomes final and conclusive.
122.—Upon a judgment obtained in British India or a recognisance.	Ditto	The date of the judgment or recognisance.
123.—For a legacy or for a share of a residue bequeathed by a testator, or for a distributive share of the property of an intestate.	Ditto	When the legacy or share becomes payable or deliverable.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	<i>Part VIII.— Twelve years— contd.</i>	
124.—For possession of an hereditary office.	Twelve years	When the defendant takes possession of the office adversely to the plaintiff. <i>Explanation.—</i> An hereditary office is possessed when the profits thereof are usually received, or (if there are no profits) when the duties thereof are usually performed.
125.—Suit during the life of a Hindu or Muhammadan female by a Hindu or Muhammadan who, if the female died at the date of instituting the suit, would be entitled to the possession of land, to have an alienation of such land made by the female declared to be void except for her life or until her re-marriage.	Ditto	The date of the alienation.
126.—By a Hindu governed by the law of the Mitakshara to set aside his father's alienation of ancestral property.	Ditto	When the alienee takes possession of the property.
127.—By a person excluded from joint family property, to enforce a right to share therein.	Ditto	When the exclusion becomes known to the plaintiff.
128.—By a Hindu for arrears of maintenance.	Ditto	When the arrears are payable.
129.—By a Hindu for a declaration of his right to maintenance.	Ditto	When the right is denied.
130.—For the resumption or assessment of rent-free land.	Ditto	When the right to resume or assess the land first accrues.
131.—To establish a periodically recurring right.	Ditto	When the plaintiff is first refused the enjoyment of the right.

*The Indian Limitation Act, 1908.**(The First Schedule.—First Division: Suits.)*THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	<i>Part VIII.— Twelve years.— contd.</i>	
132.—To enforce payment of money charged upon immoveable property. <i>Explanation.</i> —The allowance and fees respectively called <i>malikana</i> and <i>haqq</i> shall, for the purpose of this article, be deemed to be money charged upon immoveable property.	Twelve years.	When the money sued for becomes due.
133.—To recover moveable property conveyed or bequeathed in trust, deposited or pawned, and afterwards bought from the trustee, depositary or pawnee for a valuable consideration.	Ditto	The date of the purchase.
134.—To recover possession of immoveable property conveyed or bequeathed in trust or mortgaged and afterwards transferred by the trustee or mortgagee for a valuable consideration.	Ditto	The date of the transfer.
135.—Suit instituted in a Court not established by Royal Charter by a mortgagee for possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto	When the mortgagor's right to possession determines.
136.—By a purchaser at a private sale for possession of immoveable property sold when the vendor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto	When the vendor is first entitled to possession.
137.—Like suit by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, when the judgment-debtor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto	When the judgment-debtor is first entitled to possession.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—*contd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	<i>Part VIII.— Twelve years.— contd.</i>	
138.—Like suit by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, when the judgment-debtor was in possession at the date of the sale.	Twelve years.	The date when the sale becomes absolute.
139.—By a landlord to recover possession from a tenant.	Ditto	When the tenancy is determined.
140.—By a remainderman, a reversioner (other than a landlord) or a devisee, for possession of immoveable property.	Ditto	When his estate falls into possession.
141.—Like suit by a Hindu or Muhammadan entitled to the possession of immoveable property on the death of a Hindu or Muhammadan female.	Ditto	When the female dies.
142.—For possession of immoveable property when the plaintiff, while in possession of the property, has been dispossessed or has discontinued the possession.	Ditto	The date of the dispossession or discontinuance.
143.—Like suit, when the plaintiff has become entitled by reason of any forfeiture or breach of condition.	Ditto	When the forfeiture is incurred or the condition is broken.
144.—For possession of immoveable property or any interest therein not hereby otherwise specially provided for.	Ditto	When the possession of the defendant becomes adverse to the plaintiff.
	<i>Part IX.— Thirty years.</i>	
145.—Against a depositary or pawnee to recover moveable property deposited or pawned.	Thirty years.	The date of the deposit or pawn.

*The Indian Limitation Act, 1908.**(The First Schedule.—First Division : Suits. Second Division : Appeals.)*THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*concl'd.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run
	<i>Part IX.— Thirty years— concl'd.</i>	
146.—Before a Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction by a mortgagee to recover from the mortgagor the possession of immovable property mortgaged.	Thirty years.	When any part of the principal or interest was last paid on account of the mortgage-debt.
146A.—By or on behalf of any local authority for possession of any public street or road or any part thereof from which it has been dispossessed or of which it has discontinued the possession.	Ditto	The date of the dispossession or discontinuance.
	<i>Part X.— Sixty years.</i>	
147.—By a mortgagee for foreclosure or sale.	Sixty years.	When the money secured by the mortgage becomes due.
148.—Against a mortgagee to redeem or to recover possession of immovable property mortgaged.	Ditto	When the right to redeem or to recover possession accrues; Provided that all claims to redeem arising under instruments of mortgage of immovable property situate in Lower Burma which had been executed before the first day of May 1863, shall be governed by the rules of limitation in force in that province immediately before the same day.
149.—Any suit by or on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council.	Ditto	When the period of limitation would begin to run under this Act against a like suit by a private person.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

SECOND DIVISION : APPEALS.

Description of appeal.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
150.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, from a sentence of death passed by a Court of Session.	Seven days.	The date of the V of 1898 sentence.
151.—From a decree or order of any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay or the Chief Court of the Punjab or the Chief Court of Lower Burma in the exercise of its original jurisdiction.	Twenty days.	The date of the decree or order.
152.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, to the Court of a District Judge.	Thirty days.	The date of the V of 1908 decree or order appealed from.
153.—Under the same Code, to a High Court from an order of a Subordinate Court refusing leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council.	Ditto	The date of the order.
154.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to any Court other than a High Court.	Ditto	The date of the sentence or order appealed from.
155.—Under the same Code, to a High Court, except in the cases provided for by article 150 and article 157.	Sixty days.	Ditto.
156.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, to a High Court, except in the cases provided for by article 151 and article 153.	Ninety days.	The date of the decree or order appealed from.
157.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, from an order of acquittal.	Six months.	The date of the order appealed from.

*The Indian Limitation Act, 1908.**(The First Schedule.—Third Division : Applications.)*THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

THIRD DIVISION : APPLICATIONS.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
V of 1908. 158.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, to set aside an award.	Ten days	When the award is submitted to the Court.
159.—For leave to appear and defend a suit under the summary procedure referred to in section 128 (2) (f) of the same Code.	Ditto.	When the summons is served.
160.—For an order under the same Code, to restore to the file an application for review rejected in consequence of the failure of the applicant to appear when the application was called on for hearing.	Fifteen days.	When the application for review is rejected.
161.—For a review of judgment by a Provincial Court of Small Causes or by a Court invested with the jurisdiction of a Provincial Court of Small Causes when exercising that jurisdiction.	Ditto.	The date of the decree or order.
162.—For a review of judgment by any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay or the Chief Court of the Punjab, or the Chief Court of Lower Burma in the exercise of its original jurisdiction.	Twenty days	Ditto.
163.—By a plaintiff, for an order to set aside a dismissal for default of appearance or for failure to pay costs of service of process or to furnish security for costs.	Thirty days.	The date of the dismissal.
164.—By a defendant, for an order to set aside a decree passed <i>ex parte</i> .	Ditto	The date of the decree or where the summons was not duly served, when the applicant has knowledge of the decree.
165.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, by a person dispossessed of immovable property, and disputing the right of the decree-holder or purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree to be put into possession.	Ditto	The date of the dispossession.
166.—Under the same Code to set aside a sale in execution of a decree	Ditto	The date of the sale.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*THIRD DIVISION : APPLICATIONS—*contd.*

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
167.—Complaining of resistance or obstruction to delivery of possession of immovable property decreed or sold in execution of a decree.	Thirty days.	The date of the resistance or obstruction.
168.—For the readmission of an appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.	Ditto	The date of the dismissal.
169.—For the re-hearing of an appeal heard <i>ex parte</i> .	Ditto	The date of the decree in appeal or, where notice of the appeal was not duly served, when the applicant has knowledge of the decree.
170.—For leave to appeal as a pauper.	Ditto	The date of the decree appealed from.
171.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for an order to set aside an abatement.	Sixty days.	The date of the abatement. V of 1908,
172.—Under the same Code by the assignee or the receiver of an insolvent plaintiff or appellant for an order to set aside the dismissal of a suit or an appeal.	Ditto	The date of the order of dismissal.
173.—For a review of judgment except in the cases provided for by article 161 and article 162.	Ninety days.	The date of the decree or order.
174.—For the issue of a notice under the same Code, to show cause why any payment made out of Court of any money payable under a decree or any adjustment of the decree should not be recorded as certified.	Ditto	When the payment or adjustment is made.
175.—For payment of the amount of a decree by instalments.	Six months.	The date of the decree.
176.—Under the same Code to have the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff or of a deceased appellant made a party.	Ditto	The date of the death of the deceased plaintiff or appellant.

*The Indian Limitation Act, 1908.**(The First Schedule.—Third Division : Applications.)*THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*THIRD DIVISION : APPLICATIONS—*contd.*

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
177.—Under the same Code to have the legal representative of a deceased defendant or of a deceased respondent made a party.	Six months.	The date of the death of the deceased defendant or respondent.
178.—Under the same Code for the filing in Court of an award in a suit made in any matter referred to arbitration by order of the Court, or of an award made in any matter referred to arbitration without the intervention of a Court.	Ditto	The date of the award.
179.—By a person desiring to appeal under the same Code to His Majesty in Council for leave to appeal.	Ditto	The date of the decree appealed from.
180.—By a purchaser of immoveable property at a sale in execution of a decree for delivery of possession.	Three years	When the sale becomes absolute.
181.—Applications for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule or by section 4 th of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.	Ditto	When the right to apply accrues.
182.—For the execution of a decree or order of any Civil Court not provided for by article 183 or by section 48 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.	Three years or, where a certified copy of the decree or order has been registered, six years.	1. The date of the decree or order, or 2. (where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court, or the withdrawal of the appeal, or 3. (where there has been a review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on the review, or 4. (where the decree has been amended) the date of amendment, or

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*THIRD DIVISION : APPLICATIONS—*contd.*

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
182. For the execution of a decree or order of any Civil Court not provided for by article 183 or by section 48 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908— <i>contd.</i>	Three years; or, where a certified copy of the decree or order has been registered, six years.	5. (where the application next hereinafter mentioned has been made) the date of applying in accordance with law to the proper Court for execution, or to take some step in aid of execution, of the decree or order, or 6. (where the notice next hereinafter mentioned has been issued) the date of issue of notice to the person against whom execution is applied for to show cause why the decree should not be executed against him, when the issue of such a notice is required by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or 7. (where the application is to enforce a payment which the decree or order directs to be made at a certain date) such date. <i>Explanation I.</i> —Where the decree or order has been passed severally in favour of more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable to each, the application mentioned in clause 5 of this article shall take effect in favour only of such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made by. But where the decree or order has been passed jointly in favour of more persons than one, such application, if made by any one or more of them, or by his or their representatives, shall take effect in favour of them all.

V of 1908.

V of 1908.

The Indian Limitation Act, 1908.

(*The First Schedule.—Third Division : Applications.*
The Second Schedule.—Territories referred to in section 31. The Third Schedule.—
Enactments repealed.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*concl'd.*THIRD DIVISION : APPLICATIONS—*concl'd.*

V of 1908.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
182. For the execution of a decree or order of any Civil Court not provided for by article 183 or by section 48 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908— <i>concl'd.</i>	Three years ; or, where a certified copy of the decree or order has been registered, six years.	Where the decree or order has been passed severally against more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable by each, the application shall take effect against only such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made against. But, where the decree or order has been passed jointly against more persons than one, the application, if made against any one or more of them, or against his or their representatives, shall take effect against them all. <i>Explanation II.—</i> "Proper Court" means the Court whose duty it is to execute the decree or order. When a present right to enforce the judgment, decree or order accrues to some person capable of releasing the right : Provided that when the judgment, decree or order has been revived, or some part of the principal money secured thereby, or some interest on such money has been paid, or some acknowledgment of the right thereto has been given in writing signed by the person liable to pay such principal or interest, or his agent, to the person entitled to the debt or his agent, the twelve years shall be computed from the date of such revivor, payment or acknowledgment or the latest of such revivors, payments or acknowledgments, as the case may be.
183.—To enforce a judgment, decree or order of any Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, or an order of His Majesty in Council.	Twelve years.	

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

TERRITORIES REFERRED TO IN SECTION 31.

(See section 31.)

The Presidency of Fort St. George.
 The Presidency of Bombay.
 The Sambalpur District of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.
 The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
 Burma.
 The Central Provinces.
 Ajmer-Merwara.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

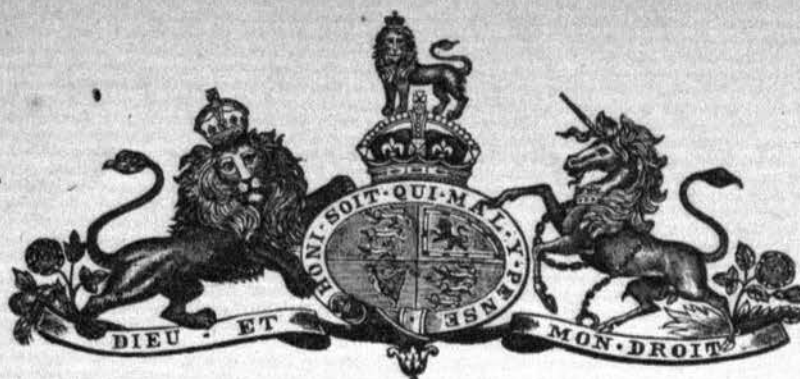
ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 32.)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1877	XV	The Indian Limitation Act, 1877.	The whole.
1877	XVII	The Punjab Courts' Act, 1877.	So much as has not been repealed.
1879	XII	The Registration and Limitation Acts Amendment Act, 1879.	In the title the words "and the Limitation Act, 1877", and after section 107, from the words "and whereas" to the end of the Act. Section 156.
1881	V	The Probate and Administration Act, 1881.	
1887	IX	The Provincial Small Causes Courts Act, 1887.	Section 36.
1888	VII	The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1888.	In the title and in the preamble, the words "and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877", and of section 66 so much as has not been repealed.
1892	VI	The Indian Limitation Act and Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1892.	In the title and in the preamble, the words "the Indian Limitation Act, 1877," and section 1.
1899	X	The Carriers Act, 1899.	Section 3.
1900	VI	The Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900.	So much of section 47 and the first schedule as relates to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.
1900	XI	The Indian Limitation Amendment Act, 1900.	The whole.
1906	IV	The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1906.	Section 5.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 11th September, 1908, and is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT NO. X OF 1908.

An Act to make special provision for the payment of duty on salt in certain cases.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make special provision for the payment of duty on salt in certain cases ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Salt-duties Act, 1908 ; and
Short title and extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

2. Where by any enactment any duty is imposed on any salt manufactured in or imported into or transported within British India, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules providing for the payment of such duty within a period not exceeding six months from the date on which payment is due, and for the furnishing of security for such payment ; and salt may be manufactured, imported or transported in accordance with rules so made as if the duty payable thereon had been paid.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 11th September, 1908, and is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT NO. XI OF 1908.

Amend the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1908.

2. For section 91 of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"91. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 90, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that—

(a) in the case of contractors, sub-contractors and recruiters holding licenses granted under Chapter III, any of the requirements of that Chapter, or,

(b) in the case of garden-sardars holding certificates granted under Chapter IV or holding permits granted and countersigned under section 90, any of the requirements of that Chapter or of that section, as the case may be,

may be dispensed with or relaxed on such conditions as may be prescribed in the notification."

3. For section 218 of the said Act the following Substitution of new ing shall be substituted, section for section 218, namely :—
Act VI of 1901.

"218. The proceeds of any fines, fees and Application of pro. rates under this Act ceeds of fines, fees and which may be credited to rates. Government shall be expended, in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct, on paying the salaries and allowances of officers appointed under this Act and their pensionary and leave allowances, on meeting the cost of sending labourers and other persons back to their native districts, and generally on defraying the expenses of carrying out the purposes and objects of this Act and any rules made thereunder, and not otherwise."

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 30th October, 1908, and is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT NO. XII OF 1908.

An Act further to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1908.
Short title.
2. In the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, the word "India", wherever it occurs, shall bear the meaning given to it by clause (27) of section 3 of the General Clauses Act, 1897.
XXI of 1883. Meaning of "India" in Act XXI of 1883.
3. In section 6 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, the proviso to clause (2) shall be omitted.
XXI of 1883. Omission of proviso in section 6 of Act XXI of 1883.
4. After section 6 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—
X of 1897. Insertion of new section after section 6 of Act XXI of 1883.

"6A. In case of any doubt or dispute as to Determination of certain whether a person should be deemed—
doubts.

- (i) to emigrate, or
 - (ii) to be a native of India,
- within the meaning of this Act, the question shall be determined by such person and in such manner as the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by rules made under this Act, direct, and such determination shall be final."

Amendment of section 18 (1) of Act XXI of 1883. 5. In section 18, sub-section (1), of the said Act:—

- (a) for the words "a Medical Inspector" the words "one or more Medical Inspectors" shall be substituted;
- (b) after the word "lawful" the words "and may apportion their respective duties" shall be inserted; and
- (c) for the word "him" the word "them" shall be substituted.

6. In section 80, sub-section (1), the word "and", where it last occurs in clause (p), shall be omitted, and after the said clause the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"(pp) to prescribe the person by whom any doubt or dispute referred to in section 6A shall be determined and the procedure to be followed and the proof to be required in such cases; and".

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.**

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 30th October, 1908, and is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT NO. XIII OF 1908.

An Act to provide for the appointment of a Financial Commissioner for the Central Provinces and further to amend the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881.

WHEREAS it is expedient to appoint a Financial Commissioner for the Central Provinces and further to amend the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Short title and com- Provinces Financial mendment. Commissioner's Act, 1908 ; and

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.

2. (1) There shall be a Financial Commissioner for the Central Provinces.

(2) The Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, shall appoint, and may suspend or remove, the Financial Commissioner.

3. The Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, assign to the Financial Commissioner, subject to such conditions and restrictions, if any, as the Chief Commissioner with the like sanction may prescribe, all or any powers or functions assigned to the Local Government or to the Chief Commissioner or to the Chief Revenue-authority or

the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority by any enactment for the time being in force.

4. For sections 5 and 6 of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

5. There shall be the following classes of Revenue-officers, namely :—
the Chief Commissioner,
the Financial Commissioner,
Commissioners,
Deputy Commissioners,
Assistant Commissioners,
Tahsildars,
Naib-tahsildars.

6. (1) The Chief Commissioner shall, in all revenue matters, be subject to the control of the Governor General in Council.

(2) The Financial Commissioner shall be subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner.

(3) All other Revenue-officers shall be subordinate to the Chief Commissioner and the Financial Commissioner ; all Revenue-officers in a division shall be subordinate to the Commissioner of the division ; and all Revenue-officers in a district shall be subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

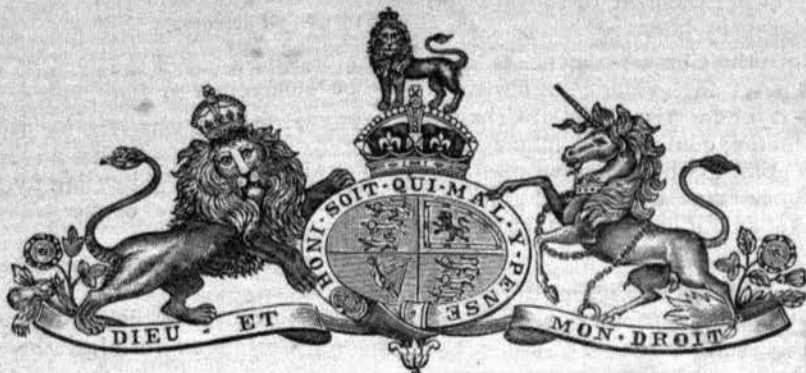
(4) An officer in charge of a village-survey in a district which is not under settlement may be invested by the Chief Commissioner with the powers of a Revenue-officer of any class, and, when so invested, shall be subordinate to such officer or officers as the Chief Commissioner may direct."

5. In sections 17 and 25 of the said Act, after the words " Chief Commissioner ", wherever they occur, the words " or the Financial Commissioner " shall be added.

6. In sections 22, clause (c), and 23, clause (c), of the said Act, for the words " Chief Commissioner " the words " Financial Commissioner " shall be substituted.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 11th December 1908, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. XIV OF 1908.

An Act to provide for the more speedy trial of certain offences and for the prohibition of associations dangerous to the public peace.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the more speedy trial of certain offences, and for the prohibition of associations dangerous to the public peace; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908.
Short title and extent.

(2) It extends to the Provinces of Bengal and of Eastern Bengal and Assam; but the Governor General in Council may, at any time, by notification in the Gazette of India, extend the whole or any Part thereof to any other Province.

(3) When extending Part I to any Province under sub-section (2) the Governor General in Council may declare the operation of the provisions of that Part relating to the constitution of the Special Bench to be subject to such modifications as may in the opinion of the Governor General in Council be necessary to adapt those provisions to the circumstances of that Province.

PART I.

SPECIAL PROCEDURE.

2. (1) Where a Magistrate has taken cognizance of any offence specified in the Schedule, and it appears to the Governor General in Council or to the Local Government that in the interests of peace and good order the provisions of this Part should be made to apply to proceedings in respect of such offence, the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may make an order in writing to that effect, and may by such order direct that the provisions of this Part shall apply to such proceedings.

(2) No order shall be made under sub-section (1) in any case in which an order of commitment to the High Court or Court of Session has been made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898; but, save as aforesaid, an order may be made in respect of any offence whether committed before or after the commencement of this Act, or, in the case of a Province to which this Part is extended under section 1, before or after such extension.

3. (1) On receipt of an order under section 2 Inquiry by Magis- the Magistrate who has taken cognizance of the offence, or any other Magistrate to whom the case has been transferred, shall proceed to enquire whether the evidence offered upon the part of the prosecution is sufficient to put the accused upon his trial for an offence specified in the Schedule, and shall for that purpose record on oath the evidence of all such persons as

[11 & 12
Vict., c. 42,
s. 25.]

may be produced in support of the prosecution, and may record any statement of the accused if voluntarily tendered by him.

(2) Where before the commencement of proceedings under this Act the evidence of a witness has been recorded under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in the course of an inquiry into the same offence as that to which such proceedings relate, such evidence may be treated for the purposes of this Act as if it had been taken under sub-section (1).

4. The accused shall not be present during an inquiry to be *ex parte*. inquiry under section 3, sub-section (1), unless the Magistrate so directs, nor shall he be represented by a pleader during any such inquiry, nor shall any person have any right of access to the Court of the Magistrate while he is holding such inquiry.

5. When the evidence referred to in section 3 has been taken, the Magistrate shall, if he finds that it is not sufficient to put the accused upon his trial for an offence specified in the Schedule, record his reasons and discharge the accused, unless it appears to the Magistrate that the accused should be tried or committed for trial under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for any other offence, in which case the Magistrate shall proceed accordingly.

6. When upon such evidence being taken the Magistrate is satisfied that it is sufficient to put the accused upon his trial for an offence specified in the Schedule, he shall—

- (a) frame a charge under his hand declaring with what offence the accused is charged,
- (b) make an order directing that the accused be sent to the High Court for trial, and
- (c) cause the accused to be supplied with a copy of the order and of the charge and of the evidence taken under section 3.

7. In framing any charge under section 6 the Magistrate may also frame a charge for any offence not specified in the Schedule with which the accused may be charged at the same trial, and the procedure of this Act shall apply to any such charge.

8. When an order for trial has been made under section 6, the Magistrate shall send the order together with the charge, the record of inquiry and anything which is to be produced in evidence to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed in this behalf by the High Court.

9. (1) The Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, summon and examine supplementary witnesses after the order for trial and before the commencement of the trial.

(2) When the Magistrate examines witnesses under sub-section (1) he shall forthwith cause the accused to be supplied with a copy of the evidence of such witnesses.

10. The accused may at any time before his trial give to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer as aforesaid a list of the persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial.

11. (1) All persons sent for trial to the High Court under this Act shall be tried by a Special Bench of the Court composed of three Judges.

(2) No trial before the Special Bench shall be by jury.

(3) Where there is a difference of opinion among the Judges forming the Special Bench, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority of those Judges.

12. No person who has been remanded to custody in the course of proceedings under this Act shall be released on bail under the provisions of section 497 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, if there appear to be sufficient grounds for further inquiry into the guilt of such person.

13. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 33 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the evidence of any witness taken by a Magistrate in proceedings to which this Part applies shall be treated as evidence before the High Court if the witness is dead or cannot be produced and if the High Court has reason to believe that his death or absence has been caused in the interests of the accused.

14. (1) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall not apply to proceedings taken under this Part in so far as they are inconsistent with the special procedure prescribed in this Part.

(2) When holding a trial under section 11, the Special Bench shall apply the provisions of Chapter XXIII of the said Code with such modifications as may appear necessary to adapt those provisions to the case of a trial before the High Court without a jury.

PART II.

UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS.

Definitions.

15. In this Part :—

(1) "association" means any combination or body of persons, whether the same be known by any distinctive name or not; and

(2) "unlawful association" means an association—

(a) which encourages or aids persons to commit acts of violence or intimidation or of which the members habitually commit such acts, or

(b) which has been declared to be unlawful by the Governor General in Council under the powers hereby conferred.

16. If the Governor General in Council is of opinion that any association interferes or has for its object interference with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order, or that it constitutes a danger to the public peace, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare such association to be unlawful.

17. (1) Whoever is a member of an unlawful association, or takes part in meetings of any such association, or contributes or receives or solicits any contribution for the purpose of any such association, or in any way assists the operations of any such association, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

(2) Whoever manages or assists in the management of an unlawful association, or promotes or assists in promoting a meeting of any such association, or of any members thereof as such members, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

18. An association shall not be deemed to have ceased to exist by reason only of any formal act of dissolution or change of title, but shall be deemed to continue so long as any actual combination for the purposes of such association continues between any members thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 3.)

1. Any offence under the following sections XLV of the Indian Penal Code, namely:—

Chapter VI, sections 121, 121A, 122, 123 and 124.

Chapter VII, sections 131 and 132.

Chapter VIII, section 148.

Chapter XVI, sections 302, 304, 307, 308, 326, 327, 329, 332, 333, 363, 364, 365 and 368.

Chapter XVII, sections 385, 386, 387, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 431, 435, 436, 437, 438, 440, 454, 455, 457, 458, 459 and 460.

Chapter XXII, section 506.

2. Any offence under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908; and

3. Any attempt to commit or any abetment of any of the above offences.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Recent events have demonstrated that it is expedient to provide for the more speedy trial of anarchical offences, and for the suppression of associations dangerous to the public peace. This Bill has been prepared to meet these objects. Part I provides for the trial of certain offences by a Bench of three Judges of the High Court. In the procedure there is no formal commitment, but the case is prepared for trial by an *ex-parte* inquiry before a magistrate, and the trial is without jury. Two special provisions are made applicable to cases to which the Bill will apply. The first is that bail shall be refused so long as there is reasonable ground for further inquiry into the guilt of the accused. The second is that the evidence of witnesses who have been examined by the magistrate may be admitted at the trial if the witness is dead or cannot be produced, and the High Court has reason to believe that his death or absence was caused in the interests of the accused.

Part II provides for the suppression of unlawful associations. Such persons as are members of or in any way assist an association which encourages or aids the commitment of acts of violence or intimidation, or of which the members habitually commit such acts, are made liable to punishment, and a severer punishment is provided for persons managing or promoting such associations. Further the Governor General in Council is empowered to declare certain associations to be unlawful, and the same penalties are provided for persons who after this declaration maintain their connection with them.

The Bill extends in the first instance to the provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the Governor General in Council is empowered to extend it to other provinces.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of the India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1908.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th December 1908, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. XV OF 1908.

THE INDIAN PORTS ACT, 1908.

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—PORTS, VESSELS CHARGEABLE, RATE OF PORT-DUES AND FREQUENCY OF PAYMENT.

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*The Indian Ports Act, 1908.**(Chapter I.—Preliminary. Chapter II.—Powers of the Local Government.)**An Act to consolidate the Enactments relating to Ports and Port-charges.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate the enactments relating to ports and port-charges; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Ports Act, 1908.
Title and extent.

(2) It shall extend, save as otherwise appears from its subject or context,—

(a) to the ports mentioned in the first schedule, and to such parts of the navigable rivers and channels leading to such ports respectively as have been declared to be subject to Act XXII of 1855 (*for the Regulation of Ports and Port-dues*) or to the Indian Ports Act, 1875, or to the Indian Ports Act, 1889;

(b) to the other ports or parts of navigable rivers or channels to which the Local Government, in exercise of the power hereinafter conferred, extends this Act.

(3) But nothing in section 31 or section 32 shall apply to any port, river or channel to which the Local Government.

2. Nothing in this Act shall—
Savings.

(i) apply to any vessel belonging to, or in the service of, His Majesty or the Government of India, or to any vessel of war belonging to any Foreign Prince or State, or

(ii) deprive any person of any right of property or other private right, except as hereinafter expressly provided, or

(iii) affect any law or rule relating to the customs or any order or direction lawfully made or given pursuant thereto.

3. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—
Definitions.

(1) "Magistrate" means a person exercising powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class, and includes, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, a Presidency Magistrate:

(2) "master," when used in relation to any vessel, means, subject to the provisions of any other enactment for the time being in force, any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being the charge or control of the vessel:

(3) "pilot" means a person for the time being authorized by the Local Government to pilot vessels:

(4) "port" includes also any part of a river or channel in which this Act is for the time being in force:

(5) "port-officer" is synonymous with master-attendant:

(6) "ton" means a ton as determined or determinable by the rules for the time being in force for regulating the measurement of the net tonnage of British ships: and

(7) "vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property.

CHAPTER II.

POWERS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

4. (1) With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette,—
Power to extend or withdraw the Act or certain portions thereof.

(a) extend this Act to any port in which this Act is not in force or to any part of any navigable river or channel which leads to a port and in which this Act is not in force;

(b) specially extend the provisions of section 31 or section 32 to any port to which they have not been so extended;

(c) withdraw this Act or section 31 or section 32 from any port or any part thereof in which it is for the time being in force.

(2) A notification under clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall define the limits of the area to which it refers.

(3) Limits defined under sub-section (2) may include any piers, jetties, landing-places, wharves, quays, docks and other works made on behalf of the public for convenience of traffic, for safety of vessels, or for the improvement,

*The Indian Ports Act, 1908.**(Chapter II.—Powers of the Local Government.)*

maintenance or good government of the port and its approaches, whether within or without high-water-mark, and, subject to any rights of private property therein, any portion of the shore or bank within fifty yards of high-water-mark.

(4) In sub-section (3) the expression "high-water-mark" means the highest point reached by ordinary spring tides at any season of the year.

5. (1) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council and subject to any rights of private property, alter the limits of any port in which this Act is in force.

(2) When the Local Government alters the limits of a port under sub-section (1), it shall declare or describe, by notification in the local official Gazette, and by such other means, if any, as it thinks fit, the precise extent of such limits.

6. (1) The Local Government may, in addition to any rules which it may make under any other enactment for the time being in force, make such rules, consistent with this Act, as it thinks necessary for any of the following purposes, namely:—

- (a) for regulating the time and hours at and during which, the speed at which, and the manner and conditions in and on which, vessels generally or vessels of any class defined in the rules, may enter, leave or be moved in any port subject to this Act;
- (b) for regulating the berths, stations and anchorages to be occupied by vessels in any such port;
- (c) for striking the yards and top masts, and for rigging-in the booms and yards, of vessels in any such port, and for swinging or taking-in davits, boats and other things projecting from such vessels;
- (d) for the removal or proper hanging or placing of anchors, spars and other things being in or attached to vessels in any such port;
- (e) for regulating vessels whilst taking-in or discharging passengers, ballast or cargo, or any particular kind of cargo, in any such port, and the stations to be occupied by vessels whilst so engaged;
- (f) for keeping free passages of such width as may be deemed necessary within any such port, and along or near to the piers, jetties, landing-places, wharves, quays, docks, moorings and other works in or adjoining to the same, and for marking out the spaces so to be kept free;
- (g) for regulating the anchoring, fastening, mooring and unmooring of vessels in any such port;

- (h) for regulating the moving and warping of all vessels within any such port and the use of warps therein;
- (i) for regulating the use of the mooring buoys, chains and other moorings in any such port;
- (j) for fixing the rates to be paid for the use of such moorings when belonging to the Government, or of any boat, hawser or other thing belonging to the Government;
- (k) for licensing and regulating catamarans plying for hire, and flats and cargo, passenger and other boats plying, whether for hire or not, and whether regularly or only occasionally, in or partly within and partly without any such port, and for determining the quantity of cargo or number of passengers to be carried by any such vessels;
- (l) for regulating the use of fires and lights within any such port;
- (m) for enforcing and regulating the use of signals or signal-lights by vessels by day or by night in any such port;
- (n) for regulating the number of the crew which must be on board any vessel afloat within the limits of any such port;
- (o) for regulating the employment of persons engaged in cleaning or painting vessels, or in working in the bilges, boilers or double bottoms of vessels in any such port;
- (p) with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for the establishment and regulation of places to be used as sanatoria for the segregation or as hospitals for the treatment of persons who are or have recently been suffering from any dangerous infectious or contagious disease, and for regulating the action, including the disposal of dead bodies, to be taken—
 - (i) where a vessel on which there is any case of dangerous infectious or contagious disease common in India, enters or is in any such port;
 - (ii) where a vessel on which there is any case of dangerous infectious or contagious disease common in India, enters or is in any such port;
 - (iii) where a vessel on which there has been any case of dangerous infectious or contagious disease or any death within twelve days previous to the arrival of the vessel at such port, enters or is in any such port;

The Indian Ports Act, 1908.

(Chapter II.—Powers of the Local Government. Chapter III.—Port-officials and their Powers and Duties.)

- (iv) where a vessel enters any such port from a port in which, or in the neighbourhood of which, there is believed to be, or to have been at the time when the vessel left such port, any dangerous infectious or contagious disease uncommon in India;
 - (v) where a vessel enters any such port having on board any person transhipped from a vessel coming from a port in which or in the neighbourhood of which there is believed to be or to have been at the time when such last-mentioned vessel left such last-mentioned port, any dangerous infectious or contagious disease uncommon in India;
 - (vi) where there is a dead body on board a vessel in any such port;
 - (vii) where there are on board a vessel in any such port food-stuffs which, owing to decomposition or for any other reason, are, in the opinion of the health-officer, unfit for human consumption; or
 - (viii) where a vessel leaves any such port while there is in the port or in its neighbourhood any dangerous infectious or contagious disease uncommon in India;
- for the purposes of this clause only such diseases shall be deemed to be dangerous infectious or contagious diseases, or diseases common or uncommon in India, as the Governor General in Council may by order direct; and
- (g) for securing the protection from heat of the officers and crew of vessels in any such port by requiring the owner or master of any such vessel—
- (i) to provide curtains and double awnings for screening from the sun's rays such portions of the deck as are occupied by, or are situated immediately above, the quarters of the officers and crew;
 - (ii) to erect windsails so far as the existing portholes or apertures in the deck admit of their being used for ventilating the quarters of the officers and crew;
 - (iii) when the deck is made of iron and not wood-sheathed, to cover with wooden planks or other suitable non-conducting material such portions of the deck as are

situated immediately above the quarters of the officers and crew;

- (iv) when the quarters used by the crew and the galley are separated by an iron bulk-head only, to furnish a temporary screen of some suitable non-conducting material between such quarters and the galley.

(2) The power to make rules under sub-section (1) is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed to affect the validity of any rule in force immediately before the commencement of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, and continued by section 2, sub-section (2), of that Act. X of 1889.

(3) If any person disobeys any rule made under clause (p) of sub-section (1), he shall be punishable for every such offence with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(4) If a master fails wholly or in part to do any act prescribed by any rule made under clause (p) of sub-section (1), the health-officer shall cause such act to be done, and the reasonable expenses incurred in doing such act shall be recoverable by him from such master.

CHAPTER III.

PORT-OFFICIALS AND THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES.

7. (1) The Local Government shall appoint some officer or body of persons to be conservator of every port subject to this Act.

Appointment of conservator.

(2) Subject to any direction by the Local Government to the contrary,—

(a) in ports where there is a port-officer, the port-officer shall be the conservator;

(b) in ports where there is no port-officer, but where there is a harbour-master, the harbour-master shall be the conservator.

(3) Where the harbour-master is not conservator, the harbour-master and his assistants shall be subordinate to, and subject to the control of, the conservator.

(4) The conservator shall be subject to the control of the Local Government, or of any intermediate authority which that Government may appoint.

8. (1) The conservator of any port subject to this Act may, with Power of conservator to give and enforce directions for certain specified purposes. respect to any vessel within the port, give directions for carrying into effect any rule for the time being in force therein under section 6.

(2) If any person wilfully and without lawful excuse refuses or neglects to obey any lawful

*The Indian Ports Act, 1908.**(Chapter III.—Port-officials and their Powers and Duties.)*

direction of the conservator, after notice thereof has been given to him, he shall, for every such offence, be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and in the case of a continuing offence with a further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day during which, after such notice as aforesaid, he is proved to have wilfully and without lawful excuse continued to disobey the direction.

(.) In case of such refusal or neglect, the conservator may do, or cause to be done, all acts necessary for the purpose of carrying the direction into execution, and may hire and employ proper persons for that purpose, and all reasonable expenses incurred in doing such acts shall be recoverable by him from the person so refusing or neglecting to obey the direction.

9. The conservator of any such port may, in case of urgent necessity, cut, or cause to be cut, any warp, rope, cable or hawser endangering the safety of any vessel in the port or at or near to the entrance thereof.

10. (1) The conservator may remove, or cause to be removed, any timber, raft or other thing, floating or being in any part of any such port, which in his opinion obstructs or impedes the free navigation thereof or the lawful use of any pier, jetty, landing-place, wharf, quay, dock mooring or other work on any part of the shore or bank which has been declared to be within the limits of the port and is not private property.

(2) The owner of any such timber, raft or other thing shall be liable to pay the reasonable expenses of the removal thereof, and if such owner or any other person has without lawful excuse caused any such obstruction or impediment, or causes any public nuisance affecting or likely to affect such free navigation or lawful use, he shall also be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(3) The conservator or any Magistrate having jurisdiction over the offence may cause any such nuisance to be abated.

11. If the owner of any such timber, raft or other thing, or the person who has caused any such obstruction, impediment or public nuisance as is mentioned in the last foregoing section, neglects to pay the reasonable expenses incurred in the removal thereof, within one week after demand, or within fourteen days after such removal has been notified in the local official Gazette or in such other manner as the Local Government by general or special order directs, the conservator may cause such timber, raft or other thing, or the materials of any public nuisance so removed, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold by public auction ;

and may retain all the expenses of such removal and sale out of the proceeds of the sale, and shall pay the surplus of such proceeds, or deliver so much of the thing or materials as may remain unsold, to the person entitled to receive the same ;

and, if no such person appears, shall cause the same to be kept and deposited in such manner as the Local Government directs ;

and may, if necessary, from time to time, realize the expenses of keeping the same, together with the expenses of sale, by a further sale of so much of the thing or materials as may remain unsold.

12. (1) If any obstruction or impediment to the navigation of any port subject to this Act has been lawfully made, or has become lawful by reason of the long continuance of such obstruction or impediment, or otherwise, the conservator shall report the same for the information of the Local Government, and shall, with the sanction of that Government, cause the same to be removed or altered, making reasonable compensation to the person suffering damage by such removal or alteration.

(2) Any dispute arising concerning such compensation shall be determined according to the law relating to like disputes in the case of land required for public purposes.

13. (1) If any vessel hooks or gets foul of any of the buoys or moorings laid down by or by the authority of the Local Government in any such port, the master of such vessel shall not, nor shall any other person, except in case of emergency, lift the buoy or mooring for the purpose of unhooking or getting clear from the same without the assistance of the conservator ;

and the conservator, immediately on receiving notice of such accident, shall assist and superintend the clearing of such vessel ;

and the master of such vessel shall, upon demand, pay such reasonable expenses as may be incurred in clearing the same.

(2) Any master or other person offending against the provisions of this section shall, for every such offence, be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

14. (1) If any vessel is wrecked, stranded or sunk in any such port so as to impede, or be likely to impede, the navigation thereof, the conservator may cause the vessel to be raised, removed or destroyed.

(2) If any property recovered by a conservator acting under sub-section (1) is unclaimed or the person claiming it fails to pay the reasonable expenses incurred by the conservator under that sub-section and a further sum of twenty per cent. of the amount of such expenses, the conservator may sell the property by public auction, if the property is of a perishable nature, forthwith, and, if it is not of a perishable nature, at any time not less than six months after the recovery thereof.

(3) The expenses and further sum aforesaid shall be payable to the conservator out of the sale-proceeds of the property, and the balance shall be paid to the person entitled to the property recovered, or, if no such person appears and claims the balance, shall be held in deposit for payment, without interest, to any person thereafter establishing his right thereto :

*The Indian Ports Act, 1908.**(Chapter III.—Port-officials and their Powers and Duties. Chapter IV.—Rules for the Safety of Shipping and the Conservation of Ports.)*

Provided that the person makes his claim within three years from the date of the sale.

15. (1) The conservator or any of his assistants may, whenever he suspects that any offence against this Act has been, or is about to be, committed, or whenever it is necessary for him so to do in the performance of any duty imposed upon him by this Act,

and the person appointed under this Act to receive any port-dues, fees or other charges payable in respect of any vessel, may, whenever it is necessary for him so to do in the performance of any duty imposed upon him by this Act,

either alone or with any other person, board any vessel, or enter any building or place, within the limits of any port subject to this Act.

(2) If the master of the vessel, or any person in possession or occupation of the building or place, without lawful excuse, refuses to allow any such person as is mentioned in sub-section (1) to board or enter such vessel, building or place in the performance of any duty imposed upon him by this Act, he shall for every such offence be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

16. (1) For the purpose of preventing or extinguishing fire in any port subject to this Act, the conservator or port-officer may require the master of any vessel within the port to place at his disposal such number as he requires, not exceeding three-fourths, of the crew then under the orders of such master.

(2) Any master refusing or neglecting to comply with such requisition shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and any seaman then under his orders who, after being directed by the master to obey the orders of the conservator or port-officer for the purpose aforesaid, refuses to obey such orders, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees.

17. (1) The Local Government may appoint at any port subject to this Act an officer to be called the health-officer.

(2) A health-officer shall, subject to the control of the Local Government, have the following powers, within the limits of the port for which he is appointed, namely:—

(a) with respect to any vessel, the powers conferred on a shipping-master by the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859, section 71;

(b) power to enter on board any vessel and medically examine all or any of the seamen or apprentices on board the vessel;

(c) power to require and enforce the production of the log-book and any other books, papers or documents which he thinks necessary for the purpose of enquiring into the health and medical condition of the persons on board the vessel;

(d) power to call before him and question for any such purpose all or any of those persons and to require true answers to any questions which he thinks fit to ask;

(e) power to require any person so questioned to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him.

18. The Government shall not be responsible for any act or default of any conservator, port-officer or harbour-master, of any port subject to this Act, or of any deputy or assistant of any of the authorities aforesaid, or of any person acting under the control or direction of any such authority, deputy or assistant, or for any act or default of any pilot, or for any damage sustained by any vessel in consequence of any defect in any of the moorings, hawsers or other things belonging to the Government which may be used by the vessel:

Provided that nothing in this section shall protect the Secretary of State for India in Council from a suit in respect of any act done by or under the express order or sanction of the Government.

CHAPTER IV.

RULES FOR THE SAFETY OF SHIPPING AND THE CONSERVATION OF PORTS.

General Rules.

19. (1) No person shall, without lawful excuse lift, injure, loosen or set adrift any buoy, beacon or mooring fixed or laid down by, or by the authority of, the Local Government in any port subject to this Act.

(2) If any person offends against the provisions of this section, he shall for every such offence be liable, in addition to the payment of the amount of damage done, to fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years.

20. If any person wilfully and without lawful excuse loosens or removes from her moorings any vessel within any such port without leave or authority from the owner or master of the vessel, he shall, for every such offence, be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months.

*The Indian Ports Act, 1908.**(Chapter IV.—Rules for the Safety of Shipping and the Conservation of Ports.)*

21. (1) No ballast or rubbish, and no other thing likely to form a bank or shoal or to be detrimental to navigation, shall, without lawful excuse, be cast or thrown into any such port or into or upon any place on shore from which the same is liable to be washed into any such port, either by ordinary or high tides, or by storms or land-floods.

(2) Any person who by himself or another so casts or throws any ballast or rubbish or any such other thing, and the master of any vessel from which the same is so cast or thrown shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and shall pay any reasonable expenses which may be incurred in removing the same.

(3) If, after receiving notice from the conservator of the port to desist from so casting or throwing any ballast or rubbish or such other thing, any master continues so to cast or throw it, he shall also be liable to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

(4) Nothing in this section applies to any case in which the ballast or rubbish or such other thing is cast or thrown into any such port with the consent in writing of the conservator, or within any limits within which such act may be authorized by the Local Government.

22. If any person graves, breams or smokes any vessel in any such port, contrary to the directions of the conservator, or at any time or within any limits at or within which such act is prohibited by the Local Government, he and the master of the vessel shall for every such offence be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees each.

23. If any person boils or heats any pitch, tar, resin, dammer, turpentine, oil or other such combustible matter on board any vessel within any such port, or at any place within its limits where such act is prohibited by the Local Government, or contrary to the directions of the conservator, he and the master of the vessel shall for every such offence be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees each.

24. If any person, by an unprotected artificial light, draws off spirits on board any vessel within any port subject to this Act, he and the master of the vessel shall for every such offence be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees each.

25. (1) Every master of a vessel in any port subject to this Act shall, when required so to do by the conservator, permit warps or hawsers to be made fast to the vessel for the

purpose of warping any other vessel in the port and shall not allow any such warp or hawser to be let go until required so to do.

(2) A master offending against sub-section (1) shall be punishable for every such offence with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

26. (1) A master of a vessel shall not cause Leaving out warp or or suffer any warp or hawser after sunset. hawser attached to his vessel to be left out in any port subject to this Act after sunset in such a manner as to endanger the safety of any other vessel navigating in the port.

(2) A master offending against sub-section (1) shall be punishable for every such offence with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

27. If any person, without lawful excuse, Discharge of fire-arms discharges any fire-arm in port. in any port subject to this Act, or on or from any pier, landing-place, wharf or quay thereof, except a gun loaded only with gunpowder for the purpose of making a signal of distress, or for such other purpose as may be allowed by the Local Government, he shall for every such offence be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

28. If the master of any vessel in which fire Penalty on master takes place while lying in any such port wilfully omits omitting to take order to extinguish fire. to take order to extinguish the fire or obstructs the conservator or the port-officer, or any person acting under the authority of the conservator or port-officer, in extinguishing or attempting to extinguish the fire, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

29. (1) No person, without the permission Unauthorized person of the conservator, shall, in not to search for lost any port subject to this stores. Act, creep or sweep for anchors, cables or other stores lost or supposed to be lost therein.

(2) If any person offends against the provisions of sub-section (1), he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

30. (1) No person without the permission of Removing stones or the conservator shall in any injuring shores of port port subject to this Act prohibited. remove or carry away any rock, stones, shingle, gravel, sand or soil or any artificial protection from any part of the bank or shore of the port;

and no person shall sink or bury in any part of such bank or shore whether the same is public or private property, any mooring post, anchor or any other thing, or do any other thing which is likely to injure or to be used so as to injure such bank or shore, except with the permission of the conservator, and with the aid or under

*The Indian Ports Act, 1908.**(Chapter IV.—Rules for the Safety of Shipping and the Conservation of Ports.
Chapter V.—Port-dues, Fees and other Charges.)*

the inspection of such person, if any, as the conservator may appoint to take part in or overlook the performance of such work.

(2) If any person offends against sub-section (1), he shall for every such offence be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees and shall pay any reasonable expenses which may be incurred in repairing any injury done by him to the bank or shore.

Special Rules.

31. (1) No vessel of the measurement of two hundred tons or upwards shall enter, leave or be moved in any port to which this section has been specially extended without having a pilot, harbour-master or assistant of the port-officer or harbour-master on board ;

and no vessel of any measurement less than two hundred tons and exceeding one hundred tons shall enter, leave or be moved in any such port without having a pilot, harbour-master or assistant of the port-officer or harbour-master on board, unless authority in writing so to do has been obtained from the conservator or some officer empowered by him to give such authority.

(2) If any vessel, except in case of urgent necessity, enters, leaves or is moved in the port contrary to the provisions of sub-section (1) the master of the vessel shall for every such offence be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, unless upon application to the proper officer the master was unable to procure a pilot, harbour-master or assistant of the port-officer or harbour-master to go on board the vessel.

(3) Nothing in sub-sections (1) and (2) shall apply to native vessels when they are entering, leaving or being moved in the port of Bombay.

(4) If any question arises as to whether any vessel is a native vessel within the meaning of this section, the decision thereon of such authority as the Governor of Bombay in Council may appoint in this behalf shall be conclusive.

32. (1) Every vessel exceeding the measurement of two hundred tons and lying in any port to which this section has been specially extended shall be provided with a proper force-pump and hose and appurtenances, for the purpose of extinguishing any fire which may occur on board.

(2) The master of such a vessel who, having been required by the conservator to comply with the provisions of sub-section (1), neglects or refuses, without lawful excuse, so to do for the space of seven days after such requisition, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

CHAPTER V.

PORT-DUES, FEES AND OTHER CHARGES.

33. (1) In each of the ports mentioned in the first schedule such port-due, not exceeding the amount specified for the port in the third column of the schedule as the Local Government directs, shall be levied on vessels entering the port and described in the second column of the schedule, but not oftener than the time fixed for the port in the fourth column of the schedule.

(2) Whenever the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, declares any other port to be subject to this Act, it may, with the like sanction, by the same or any subsequent declaration, further declare,—

(a) in the terms of any of the entries in the second column of the first schedule, the vessels which are to be chargeable with port-dues on entering the port,

(b) the highest rates at which such dues may be levied in respect of vessels chargeable therewith, and

(c) the times at which such vessels are to be so chargeable.

(3) All port-dues now leviable in any port shall continue to be so leviable until it is otherwise declared in exercise of the powers conferred by this section.

(4) An order increasing or imposing port-dues under this section shall not take effect till the expiration of sixty days from the day on which the order was published in the local official Gazette.

34. The Local Government may exempt the variation of port-dues vessels entering a port by Local Government. subject to this Act from payment of port-dues and cancel the exemption, or may vary the rates at which port-dues are to be levied in the port, in such manner as, having regard to the receipts and charges on account of the port, it thinks expedient, by reducing or raising the dues, or any of them :

Provided that the rates shall not in any case exceed the amount authorized to be taken by or under this Act.

35. (1) Within any port subject to this Act, fees for pilotage and fees may be charged for certain other services. pilotage, hauling, mooring, re-mooring, hooking, measuring and other services rendered to vessels, at such rates as the Local Government may direct :

Provided that, in the case of fees for pilotage, the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council has been obtained.

(2) The fees now chargeable for such services shall continue to be chargeable unless and until they are altered in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1).

*The Indian Ports Act, 1908.**(Chapter V.—Port-dues, Fees and other Charges.)*

36. (1) The Local Government shall appoint some officer or body of persons at every port at which any dues, fees or other charges are authorized to be taken by or under this Act to receive the same and, subject to the control of the Local Government, to expend the receipts on any of the objects authorized by this Act.

(2) Such officer or body shall keep for the port a distinct account, to be called the port fund account, showing, in such detail as the Local Government prescribes, the receipts and expenditure of the port, and shall publish annually as soon after the first day of April as may be practicable an abstract, in such form as that Government prescribes, of the account for the past financial year.

(3) If, for any of the purposes of this Act, an advance of money has been or shall be made by the Government on account of any port subject to this Act, simple interest upon that advance, or upon so much of it as remains or shall remain unpaid, at such rate as the Governor General in Council may determine, shall be charged in the port fund account of the port.

(4) All money received under this Act at or on account of any port subject to this Act, excluding receipts on account of pilotage but including—

- (a) fines,
- (b) proceeds of waifs, and
- (c) any balance of the proceeds of a sale under section 14 where no right to the balance has been established on a claim made within three years from the date of the sale,

shall be credited in the port fund account of the port.

(5) All expenses incurred for the sake of any such port, excluding expenses on account of pilotage but including—

- (a) the pay and allowances of all persons upon the establishment of the port,
- (b) the cost of buoys, beacons, lights and all other works maintained chiefly for the benefit of vessels being in or entering or leaving the port or passing through the rivers or channels leading thereto,
- (c) pensions, allowances and gratuities of persons who have been employed in the port under this or any other enactment relating to ports and port-dues, or such portion of those pensions, allowances and gratuities as the Local Government may by rule determine,
- (d) with the previous sanction of the Local Government, contributions towards the support of public hospitals or dispensaries suitable for the reception or relief of seamen or otherwise towards the provision of sanitary superintendence

and medical aid for the shipping in the port and for seamen whether ashore or afloat, belonging to vessels in the port, and

- (e) with the like sanction, contributions towards sailors' homes, institutes, rest-houses and coffee-houses and for other purposes connected with the health, recreation and temporal well-being of sailors,

shall be charged to the port fund account of the port.

(6) Subject to the provisions of any local law as to the disposal of any balance from time to time standing to the credit of a port fund account, any such balance may be temporarily invested in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

37. (1) The Local Government may direct that for the purposes of the last foregoing section

Grouping of ports.

any number of ports shall be regarded as constituting a single port, and thereupon all moneys to be credited to the port fund account under subsection (4) of that section shall form a common port fund account which shall be available for the payment of all expenses incurred for the sake of any of the ports:

Provided, with respect to the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Karachi, Chittagong and Aden, that none of those ports may be grouped with any other port, and that the port fund account of each of those ports shall be kept separate from the port fund account of any other port.

(2) Where ports are grouped by or under this Act, the following consequences ensue, namely:—

- (a) the Local Government, in the exercise of its control over expenditure debitable to the common port fund account of the group, may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules with respect to the expenditure of the fund for the sake of the several ports of the group on the objects authorized by this Act, and shall cause effect to be given to any directions which the Governor General in Council may deem it necessary to issue with respect to such expenditure; and
- (b) the Local Government may exercise its authority under section 34 as regards all the ports in the group collectively or as regards any of them separately.

38. The person to whom any dues, fees or Receipts for port-charges. other charges authorized to be taken by or under this Act are paid shall grant to the person paying the same a proper voucher in writing under his hand, describing the name of his office

*The Indian Ports Act, 1908.**(Chapter V.—Port-dues, Fees and other Charges.)*

the port or place at which the dues, fees or other charges are paid, and the name, tonnage and other proper description of the vessel in respect of which the payment is made.

39. (1) Within twenty-four hours after the arrival within the limits of any port subject to this Act of any vessel liable to the payment of port-dues under this Act, the master of the vessel shall report her arrival to the conservator of the port.

(2) A master failing without lawful excuse to make such report within the time aforesaid shall for every such offence be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(3) Nothing in this section applies to tug-steamers, ferry-steamers or river steamers plying to and from any of the ports subject to this Act or to ballam boats plying to and from the port of Chittagong.

40. If any vessel liable to the payment of port-dues is in any such port without proper marks on the stem and stern posts thereof for denoting her draught, the conservator may cause the same to be ascertained by means of the operation of hooking, and the master of the vessel shall be liable to pay the expenses of the operation.

41. In order to ascertain the tonnage of any vessel liable to pay port-dues the following rules shall be observed, namely:—

(1) (a) If the vessel is a British registered vessel or a vessel registered under the Indian Registration of Ships Act, 1841, or the Indian Registration of Ships Act (1841) Amendment Act, 1850, or under any other law for the time being in force for the registration of vessels in British India, the conservator may require the owner or master of the vessel or any person having possession of her register to produce the register for inspection.

(b) If the owner or master or such person neglects or refuses to produce the register or otherwise to satisfy the conservator as to what is the true tonnage of the vessel in respect of which the port-dues are payable, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and the conservator may cause the vessel to be measured, and the tonnage thereof to be ascertained, according to the mode of measurement prescribed by the rules for the time being in force for regulating the measurement of British vessels, and in such case the owner or master of the vessel shall also be

liable to pay the expenses of the measurement.

(2) If the vessel is not a British registered vessel or a vessel registered under the Indian Registration of Ships Act, X of 1841, or the Indian Registration of Ships Act (1841) Amendment Act, XI of 1850, or under any other law for the time being in force for the registration of vessels in British India, and the owner or master thereof fails to satisfy the conservator as to what is her true tonnage according to the mode of measurement prescribed by the rules for the time being in force for regulating the measurement of British vessels, the conservator shall cause the vessel to be measured and the tonnage thereof to be ascertained, according to the mode aforesaid, and in such case the owner or master of the vessel shall be liable to pay the expenses of the measurement.

(3) If the vessel is a vessel of which the tonnage cannot be ascertained according to the mode of measurement mentioned in clauses (1) and (2), the tonnage of the vessel shall be determined by the conservator on such an estimate as may seem to him to be just.

42. If the master of any vessel in respect of which any port-dues, fees or other charges are payable under this Act, refuses or neglects to pay the same on demand, the authority appointed to receive such port-dues, fees or other charges may distrain or arrest the vessel, and the tackle, apparel and furniture belonging thereto or any part thereof, and detain the same until the amount due is paid;

and in case any part of the port-dues, fees or other charges or of the costs of the distress or arrest or of the keeping of the vessel or other thing distrained or arrested, remains unpaid for the space of five days next after any such distress or arrest, may cause the vessel or other thing distrained or arrested to be sold, and with the proceeds of such sale may satisfy the port-dues, fees or other charges and the costs including the costs of sale remaining unpaid, and shall render the surplus, if any, to the master of the vessel upon demand.

43. The officer of Government whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any vessel shall not grant such clearance—

(a) until her owner or master, or some other person, has paid or secured to the satisfaction of such officer the amount of all port-dues, fees and other charges, and of all fines, penalties and expenses to which the vessel or her owner or master is liable under this Act;

*The Indian Ports Act, 1908.**(Chapter V.—Port-dues, Fees and other Charges.)*57 & 58
Vict., c. 60.

(b) until all expenses, which by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, section 207, are to be borne by her owner, incurred since her arrival in the port from which he seeks clearance, have been paid.

44. (1) If the master of any vessel in respect of which any such sum as is mentioned in the last foregoing section is payable causes her to leave any port without having paid the sum, the authority appointed to receive port-dues, fees and other charges at the port under this Act may require in writing the authority appointed to receive port-dues, fees and other charges under this Act at any other port in British India to which she may proceed, or in which she may be, to levy the sum.

(2) The authority to whom the requisition is directed shall proceed to levy such sum in the manner prescribed in section 42, and a certificate purporting to be made by the authority appointed to receive port-dues, fees and other charges at the port where such sum as is mentioned in the last foregoing section became payable, stating the amount payable, shall be sufficient *prima facie* proof of such amount in any proceeding under section 42 and also (in case the amount payable is disputed) in any subsequent proceeding under section 59.

45. (1) If the master of a vessel evades the payment of any such sum as is mentioned in section 43, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five times the amount of the sum.

(2) In any proceeding before a Magistrate on a prosecution under sub-section (1), any such certificate as is mentioned in section 44, sub-section (2), stating that the master has evaded such payment, shall be sufficient *prima facie* proof of the evasion, unless the master shows to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the departure of the vessel without payment of the sum was caused by stress of weather, or that there was lawful or reasonable ground for such departure.

(3) Any Magistrate having jurisdiction under this Act in any port to which the vessel may proceed, or in which she may be found, shall be deemed to have jurisdiction in any proceeding under this section.

46. A vessel entering any port subject to this Act (other than a port in Burma) in ballast and not carrying passengers shall be charged with a port-due at a rate to be determined by the Local Government and not exceeding three-fourths of the rate with which she would otherwise be chargeable.

47. When a vessel enters a port subject to this Act, but does not discharge or take in any cargo or passengers

therein (with the exception of such unshipmen and reshipment as may be necessary for purposes of repair), she shall be charged with a port-due at a rate to be determined by the Local Government and not exceeding half the rate with which she would otherwise be chargeable.

48. No port-due shall be chargeable in respect of—
Port-dues not to be chargeable in certain cases.

(a) any pleasure-yacht, or

(b) any vessel which, having left any port, is compelled to re-enter it by stress of weather or in consequence of having sustained any damage, or

(c) any vessel which, having entered any port within the territories administered by the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, leaves it within forty-eight hours without discharging or taking in any passengers or cargo.

49. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, order that there shall be paid in respect of every vessel entering any port subject to this Act, within a reasonable distance of which there is a public hospital or dispensary suitable for the reception or relief of seamen requiring medical aid, such further port-dues not exceeding one anna per ton as the Local Government thinks fit.

(2) Such port-dues shall be called hospital port-dues, and the Local Government shall, in making any order under sub-section (1), have regard to any contributions made under section 36, sub-section (5), clause (d).

(3) An order imposing or increasing hospital port-dues shall not take effect till the expiration of sixty days from the day on which the order was published in the local official Gazette.

(4) Whenever the Local Government is satisfied that proper provision has been made by the owners or agents of any class of vessels for giving medical aid to the seamen employed on board such class of vessels, or that such provision is unnecessary in the case of any class of vessels, it may, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt such class of vessels from any payment under this section.

50. (1) Hospital port-dues shall be applied as the Local Government, account of hospital port-dues. of any such hospital or dispensary as aforesaid, or otherwise for providing sanitary superintendence and medical aid for the shipping in the port in which they are levied and for the seamen belonging to the vessels therein, whether such seamen are ashore or afloat.

(2) The Local Government shall publish annually in the local official Gazette, as soon after

The Indian Ports Act, 1908.

(Chapter V.—Port-dues, Fees and other Charges. Chapter VI.—Hoisting Signals.
Chapter VII.—Provisions with respect to Penalties.)

the first day of April as may be, an account, for the past financial year, of the sums received as hospital port-dues at each port where such dues are payable, and of the expenditure charged against those receipts.

(3) Such account shall be published as a supplement to the abstract published under section 36, sub-section (2).

CHAPTER VI.

HOISTING SIGNALS.

51. (1) The master of every inward or out-
Master to hoist ward bound vessel on arriv-
number of vessel. ing within signal distance of any signal-station established within the limits of the river Hooghly, or within the limits of any part of a river or channel leading to a port subject to this Act, shall, on the requisition of the pilot in charge of the vessel, signify the name of the vessel by hoisting the number by which she is known, or by adopting such other means to this end as may be practicable and usual, and shall keep the signal flying until it is answered from the signal-station.

(2) If the master of a vessel arriving as aforesaid offends against sub-section (1), he shall be punishable for every such offence with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

52. (1) Every pilot in charge of a vessel shall
Pilot to require require the number of the
master to hoist number. vessel to be duly signalled as provided by the last foregoing section.

(2) When, on such requisition from the pilot, the master refuses to hoist the number of a vessel, or to adopt such other means of making her name known as may be practicable and usual, the pilot may, on arrival at the first place of safe anchorage, anchor the vessel and refuse to proceed on his course until the requisition has been complied with.

53. Any pilot in charge of a vessel who
Penalty on pilot dis- disobeys, or abets disobe-
obeying provisions of dience to, any of the pro-
this Chapter. visions of this Chapter shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for each instance of such disobedience or abetment, and in addition shall be liable to have his authority to act as a pilot withdrawn.

CHAPTER VII.

PROVISIONS WITH RESPECT TO PENALTIES.

54. If any person disobeys any rule or order
Penalty for disobedi- which a Local Government
ence to rules and orders. has made in pursuance of
of the Local Govern- this Act and for the pun-
ment. ishment of disobedience to which express provision has not been made elsewhere in this Act, he shall be punishable for every such offence with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

55. All offences against this Act shall be
Offences how tri- triable by a Magistrate,
able, and penalties how and any Magistrate may,
recovered. by warrant under his hand,
cause the amount of any fine imposed upon the owner or master of any vessel, for any offence committed on board of the vessel or in the management thereof or otherwise in relation thereto, whereof the owner or master is convicted, to be levied by distress and sale of the vessel, and the tackle, apparel and furniture thereof, or so much thereof as is necessary.

56. (1) In case of any conviction under
Costs of conviction. this Act, the convicting
Magistrate may order the offender to pay the costs of the conviction in addition to any fine or expenses to which he may be liable.

(2) Such costs may be assessed by the Magistrate and may be recovered in the same manner as any fine under this Act.

57. (1) If any dispute arises as to the sum to
Ascertainment and be paid in any case as ex-
recovery of expenses penses or damages under
and damages payable this Act, it shall be deter-
under this Act. mined by a Magistrate upon application made to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

(2) Whenever any person is liable to pay any sum, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as expenses or damages under this Act, any Magistrate, upon application made to him by the authority to whom the sum is payable, may, in addition to or instead of any other means for enforcing payment, recover the sum as if it were a fine.

58. Whenever any fine, expenses or damages
Costs of distress. is or are levied under this
Act by distress and sale, the costs of the distress and sale may be levied in addition to such fine, expenses or damages, and in the same manner.

59. If any dispute arises concerning the
Magistrate to deter- amount leviable by any
mine the amount to be distress or arrest under
levied in case of dis- this Act or the costs pay-
pute. able under the last fore-
going section, the person making the distress or using the arrest may detain the goods distrained or arrested, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, until the amount to be levied has been determined by a Magistrate, who, upon application made to him for that purpose, may determine the amount, and award such costs to be paid by either of the parties to the other of them as he thinks reasonable, and payment of such costs, if not paid on demand, shall be enforced as if they were a fine.

60. (1) Any person offending against the
Jurisdiction over provisions of this Act in
offences beyond local any port subject to this Act
limits of jurisdiction. shall be punishable by any
Magistrate having jurisdiction over any district or place adjoining the port.

*The Indian Ports Act, 1908.**(Chapter VII.—Provisions with respect to Penalties. Chapter VIII.—Supplemental Provisions.)*

(2) Such Magistrate may exercise all the powers of a Magistrate under this Act, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the offence had been committed locally within the limits of his jurisdiction, notwithstanding that the offence may not have been committed locally within such limits, and, in case any such Magistrate exercises the jurisdiction hereby vested in him, the offence shall be deemed, for all purposes, to have been committed locally within the limits of his jurisdiction.

61. (1) No conviction, order or judgment of any Magistrate under this Act shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits, and it shall not be necessary to state, on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, the evidence on which it proceeds.

(2) If no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order or judgment shall be aided by what so appears in the depositions.

CHAPTER VIII.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

62. (1) If any vessel belonging to any of His Majesty's subjects, or sailing under British colours, hoists, carries or wears, within the limits of any port subject to this Act, any flag, jack, pennant or colours, the use whereof on board such vessel has been prohibited by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, or any other Statute now or hereafter to be in force, or by any proclamation made or to be made in pursuance of any such Statute, or by any of His Majesty's regulations in force for the time being, the master of the vessel shall, for every such offence, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(2) Such fine shall be in addition to any other penalty recoverable in respect of such an offence.

(3) The conservator of the port, or any officer of His Majesty's Navy or Indian Marine Service, may enter on board any such vessel and seize and take away any flag, jack, pennant or colours so unlawfully hoisted, carried or worn on board the same.

63. Any Magistrate, upon an application being made to him by the Consul of any Foreign Power to which section 238 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, has by an Order in Council been or shall hereafter be, declared to be applicable, or by the representative of such Consul, and upon complaint on oath of the desertion of any seaman, not being a slave, from any vessel of such Foreign Power, may, until a revocation of such Order in Council has been publicly notified, issue his warrant for the apprehension of any such deserter, and, upon due proof of the desertion, may order him to be conveyed on board the vessel to which he belongs, or, at the instance of the Consul, to be detained in custody until the vessel is ready to sail, or, if the vessel has sailed, for a reasonable time not exceeding one month:

Provided that a deposit be first made of such sum as the Magistrate deems necessary for the subsistence of the deserter during the detention, and that the detention of the deserter shall not be continued beyond twelve weeks.

64. (1) The provisions of sections 10 and 21 shall be applicable to all ports heretofore or hereafter declared by the Local Government to be ports for the shipment and landing of goods but not otherwise subject to this Act, and may be enforced by any Magistrate to whose ordinary jurisdiction any such port is subject.

(2) Any penalties imposed by him, and any expenses incurred by his order, under the said provisions shall be recoverable respectively in the manner provided in sections 55 and 57.

(3) In any of the said ports for the shipment and landing of goods the consent referred to in section 21, sub-section (4), may be given by the principal officer of customs at such port or by any other officer appointed in that behalf by the Local Government.

65. Any local authority in which any immovable property in or near a port is vested may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, appropriate and either retain and apply, or transfer by way of gift or otherwise, the whole or any part of the property as a site for, or for use as, a sailors' home or other institution for the health, recreation and temporal well-being of sailors.

66. (1) All acts, orders or directions by this Act authorized to be done by his or given by any conservator may, subject to his control, be done or given by any harbour-master or any deputy or assistant of such conservator or harbour-master.

(2) Any person authorized by this Act to do any act may call to his aid such assistance as may be necessary.

67. Any written notice of a direction given under this Act, left for the master of any vessel with any person employed on board thereof, or affixed on a conspicuous place on board of the vessel, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been given to the master thereof.

68. Every declaration, order and rule of a Local Government made in pursuance of this Act shall be published in the local official Gazette, and a copy thereof shall be kept in the office of the conservator and at the custom-house, if any, of every port to which the declaration, order or rule relates, and shall there be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of any person without payment of any fee.

69. The enactments mentioned in the second schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column of that schedule.

57 & 58 Vict.,
c. 60.

57 & 58 Vict.,
c. 60.

*The Indian Ports Act, 1908.**(The First Schedule.—Ports, Vessels chargeable, Rate of Port-dues and Frequency of Payment.)*

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

PORTS, VESSELS CHARGEABLE, RATE OF PORT-DUES AND FREQUENCY OF PAYMENT.

(See sections 1 and 33.)

PART I.—BENGAL.

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
1	2	3	4
Calcutta	Sea-going vessels of twenty tons and upwards.	Not exceeding four annas per ton: provided that in the case of <i>dhonis</i> and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, the rate shall be one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels.	Whenever the vessel enters the port, except in the case of mail-steamers and coasting-vessels, which shall not be chargeable more than once in sixty days.
	Tug-steamers and river-steamers.	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Once between the 1st January and the 30th June, and once between the 1st July and the 31st December, in each year.
Cuttack Ports,—namely, False Point and Pooree.	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards.	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Whenever the vessel enters any one of the ports except in the case of mail-steamers and coasting-vessels, which shall not be chargeable more than once in sixty days.
Balasore Ports—namely, Balasore, Churaman, Laickhunpur, Chanua, Subarnarekha, Dhamra (Chandbally), and Sartha.	Ditto	Ditto	Whenever the vessel enters any one of the ports, except in the case of mail-steamers and coasting-vessels, which shall not be chargeable more than once in thirty days.

*The Indian Ports Act, 1908.**(The First Schedule.—Ports, Vessels chargeable, Rate of Port-dues and Frequency of Payment.)*

PART II.—MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
1	2	3	4
Madras	Sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards.	<i>Foreign Vessels.</i>	
		(a) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements or Ceylon calling at Madras, not exceeding four annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again.
		(b) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at Madras, not exceeding four annas a ton.	The due is payable on each entry into the port.
		<i>Coasting Vessels.</i>	
		(c) In the case of a coasting ship calling at Madras, not exceeding one and a half annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again.
		(d) In the case of a coasting steamer calling at Madras, not exceeding three annas a ton.	The due is payable once in thirty days.

*The Indian Ports Act, 1908.**(The First Schedule.—Ports, Vessels chargeable, Rate of Port-dues and Frequency of Payment.)*

PART II.—MADRAS PRESIDENCY—continued.

Name of port.		Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
1	2	3	4	
<i>Eastern Group.</i>				
District.	Port.			
		<i>Foreign Vessels.</i>		
Ganjam.	1. Gopalpur	Sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards.	(a) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at any one port in the Eastern group, not exceeding three annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port.
	2. Baruva			
	3. Calingapatam			
Vizagapatam.	4. Bimlipatam		(b) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at any one port in the Eastern group, not exceeding three annas a ton.	The due is payable on each entry into the port.
	5. Vizagapatam			
Godavari.	6. Cocanada		(c) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at more than one port in the Eastern group, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group.
	7. Coringa			
Kistna.	8. Narasapur		(d) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at more than one port in the Eastern group, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.	The due is payable once for the voyage.
	9. Perupalem			
	10. Masulipatam			
	11. Nagayalanka			
	12. Kottapalem			
Guntur.	13. Moratata		<i>Coasting Vessels.</i>	
	14. Gangadipalem			
	15. Nizampatnam			
	16. Ipurupalem			
	17. Motupalle			
	18. Kottapatnam			
Nellore.	19. Iskapalle		(e) In the case of a coasting ship calling at any port, not exceeding one and a half annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port.
Chinglepat.	20. Covelong		(f) In the case of a coasting steamer calling at one or more ports in the Eastern group, not exceeding three annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the steamer for a period of thirty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group.

*The Indian Ports Act, 1908.**(The First Schedule.—Ports, Vessels chargeable, Rate of Port-dues and Frequency of Payment.)*

PART II.—MADRAS PRESIDENCY—continued.

Name of port.		Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Eastern Group—contd.</i>				
District.	Port.			
			<i>Foreign Vessels.</i>	
South Arcot.	21. Cuddalore		(a) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at any one port in the Eastern group, not exceeding three annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port.
	22. Porto Novo			
	23. Thandavarayasolaganpettai.			
Tanjore.	24. Tirumalavasal		(b) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at any one port in the Eastern group, not exceeding three annas a ton.	The due is payable on each entry into the port.
	25. Tranquebar			
	26. Nagore			
	27. Negapatam			
	28. Velankani			
	29. Topputurai			
	30. Point Calimere			
	31. Mutupet			
	32. Adirampatnam			
	33. Gopalapatnam			
Madura.	34. Kattumavadi		(c) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at more than one port in the Eastern group, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group.
	35. Krishnajiapatnam			
	36. Ammapatnam			
	37. Kottaiapatnam			
	38. Sundarapandiapatnam.			
	39. Vattanam		(d) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at more than one port in the Eastern group, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.	The due is payable once for the voyage.
	40. Tondi			
	41. Pudupatnam			
	42. Karangadu			
	43. Tiruppalankudi			
	44. Devipatnam			
	45. Mudianpatnam			
	46. Alagayankolam			
	47. Attankarai			
	48. Emanangundu			
Tinnevely.	49. Pamban		(e) In the case of a coasting ship calling at any port, not exceeding one and a half annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port.
	50. Ramesvaram			
	51. Mandapam			
	52. Vedalai			
	53. Muttupettai			
	54. Kilakarai			
	55. Ervadi			
	56. Valinokkam			
	57. Vembar		(f) In the case of a coasting steamer, calling at one or more ports in the Eastern group, not exceeding three annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the steamer for a period of thirty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group.
	58. Vaippar			
	59. Tuticorin			
	60. Ovary			
	61. Kayalpatnam			
	62. Kulasekharapatnam			

Sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards.

Coasting Vessels.

*The Indian Ports Act, 1908.**(The First Schedule.—Ports, Vessels chargeable, Rate of Port-dues and Frequency of Payment.)*

PART II.—MADRAS PRESIDENCY—continued.

Name of port.		Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
1		2	3	4
<i>Western Group—contd.</i>				
District.	Port.		<i>Foreign Vessels.</i>	
Malabar.			(a) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at any one port in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port.
			(b) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer, calling at any one port in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton.	The due is payable on each entry into the port.
	63. Cochin .		(c) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at more than one port in the Western Group, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group.
	64. Chavakád .			
	65. Velivangod .		(d) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer, calling at more than one port in the Western group, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.	The due is payable once for the voyage.
	66. Ponáni .			
	67. Kuttayi .		(e) In the case of a coasting ship calling at any port, not exceeding one and a half annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port.
	68. Parapanna .			
	69. Tanur .		(f) In the case of a coasting steamer calling at one or more ports in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the steamer for a period of thirty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group.
	70. Parpanangádi .			
	71. Ferokh .			
	72. Beypore .			
	73. Calicut .			
	74. Kappattu .			
	75. Quilandi .			
	76. Kottakkal .			
	77. Badagara .			
	78. Muttankal .			
	79. Chompayi .			
	80. Kallayi .			
	81. Talayi .			
	82. Tellicherry .			
	83. Cannanore .			
	84. Pudiyanagadi .			
	85. Azhikal .			
	86. Ettikulam .			
	87. Kavyayi .			
		Sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards.	<i>Coasting Vessels.</i>	

*The Indian Ports Act, 1908.**(The First Schedule.—Ports, Vessels Chargeable, Rate of Port-dues and Frequency of Payment.)*

PART II.—MADRAS PRESIDENCY—concluded.

Name of port.		Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.	
1	2	3	4		
Western Group—contd.					
District.	Port.	Foreign Vessels.			
South Canara.	{ 88. Hosdrug . . . }	See-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards.	(a) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at any one port in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port.	
	{ 89. Baikal . . . }				
	{ 90. Kasaragod . . . }				
	91. Kumbale . . .				
	92. Manjesvara . . .		(b) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at any one port in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton.	The due is payable on each entry into the port.	
	93. Mangalore . . .				
	{ 94. Mulki . . . }				
	{ 95. Padubidri . . . }				
	{ 96. Ermala . . . }		(c) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at more than one port in the Western group, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group.	
	97. Uchhila . . .				
	{ 98. Kaph . . . }				
	{ 99. Malpé . . . }				
	100. Hangarakatta Barkur. . . or			(d) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at more than one port in the Western group, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.	The due is payable once for the voyage.
	101. Coondapoor . . .				
{ 102. Nyakinakatte (Nayakkankottai). . . }					
{ 103. Baindur . . . }					
{ 104. Sirāru . . . }					
			Coasting Vessels.		
			(e) In the case of a coasting ship calling at any port, not exceeding one and a half annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port.	
			(f) In the case of a coasting steamer calling at one or more ports in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the steamer for a period of thirty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group.	

*Explanations to Part II of the First Schedule.**Explanation 1.*—In this Part of the schedule—

(a) "ship" means a sailing vessel, and "steamer" a steam-vessel;

(b) "coasting ship" or "coasting steamer" means respectively a ship or steamer which at any port discharges cargo exclusively from, or takes in cargo exclusively for, any port in the island of Ceylon or any part of India, between the westernmost part of Sind and the south-easternmost part of Burma; and "coasting steamer" includes a coasting steam-vessel having a general pass under section 164 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878;

(c) "foreign ship" or "foreign steamer" means respectively a ship or steamer not being a coasting ship or coasting steamer;

Provided that, for the purpose of the levy of port-dues, a vessel shall not be deemed, during one and the same voyage, to be both a coasting ship or steamer and a foreign ship or steamer, but port-dues shall, in respect of such voyage, be leviable on such vessel either as a coasting or as a foreign ship or steamer, whichever rate is the higher.

Explanation 2.—Ports enclosed in double brackets in the first column of the schedule shall be treated as if they were only one port; every vessel in respect of which such dues have been charged and taken at one of the bracketted ports being exempted from the payment of port-dues on entering another port bracketted with it within the period specified in the fourth column of the schedule.

*The Indian Ports Act, 1908.**(The First Schedule.—Ports, Vessels Chargeable, Rate of Port-dues and Frequency of Payment.)*

PART III.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
1	2	3	4
Bombay	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing-boats.)	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Once in the same month.
	Tug-steamers, ferry-steamers and river-steamers.	Ditto . . .	Once between the 1st January and the 30th June, and once between the 1st July and 31st December, in each year.
<i>Northern Group of Ports—</i>			
1. Gogha	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing-boats.)	Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that a coasting steamer whenever it enters any port may be charged at a rate to be determined by the Local Government and not exceeding the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of the group to which such port belongs and an addition of one-half of such highest rate.	Once in thirty days at the same port: provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days.
2. Dholerá (Whittle Bandar)			
3. Tankári			
4. Dehegám			
5. Kavi			
6. Dehej			
7. Broach			
8. Bhagwá			
9. Surat			
10. Matwád			
11. Balsár			
12. Umarsádi			
13. Kolak			
14. Kalái			
15. Marolí			
16. Umbargam			
17. Gholwad			
18. Dáhánu Creek			
19. Tárápur			
20. Olivará Navápur			
21. Sátpáti Creek			
22. Máhim (Kelva)			
23. Kelva			
24. Dantiora			
25. Arnála			

*The Indian Ports Act, 1908.**(The First Schedule.—Ports, Vessels chargeable, Rate of Port-dues and Frequency of Payment.)*

PART III.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—continued.

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
1	2	3	4
<i>Southern Group of Ports—</i>			
1. Bándra	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing-boats).	Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that a coasting steamer whenever it enters any port may be charged at a rate to be determined by the Local Government and not exceeding the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of the group to which such port belongs, and an addition of one-half of such highest rate.	Once in thirty days at the same port: provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days.
2. Vesáva			
3. Manori			
4. Utan			
5. Bassein			
6. Bhiwndi			
7. Kalyan			
8. Thána			
9. Mahul			
10. Trombay			
11. Panwel			
12. Mora			
13. Karanjá			
14. Thal			
15. Alibág			
16. Revdandá			
17. Mandád			
18. Bankot			
19. Kelshi			
20. Harnai			
21. Dabhoi			
22. Borya			
23. Jaygad			
24. Varavdá			
25. Ratnagiri			
26. Purangad			
27. Jaytapur			
28. Vijaydurg			
29. Devgad			
30. Achra			
31. Málwan			
32. Nivti			
33. Vengurla			
34. Redi			
35. Kirnapani			
36. Tilmati			
37. Sadashivgad			
38. Karwár, including Baitkhol.			
39. Bingi			
40. Chendya			
41. Belikeri			
42. Ankolá			
43. Gangávali			
44. Tadri			
45. Kumptá			
46. Honáwar			
47. Manki			
48. Murdeshwar			
49. Shiráli			
50. Bhatkal			

*The Indian Ports Act, 1908.**(The First Schedule.—Ports, Vessels chargeable, Rate of Port-dues and Frequency of Payment.)*

PART III.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—concluded.

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
1	2	3	4
Karachi	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing-boats).	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Once in three months.
	Tug-steamers and river-steamers.	Ditto	Once between the 1st January and the 30th June, and once between the 1st July and the 31st December, in each year.
Aden	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards.	Not exceeding three annas per ton.	Once a month.

PART IV.—BURMA.

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
1	2	3	4
Rangoon	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards.	Not exceeding six annas per ton.	Once in sixty days.
	Tug-steamers and river-steamers.	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Once between the 1st January and the 30th June, and once between the 1st July and the 31st December, in each year.
Maulmain	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards, but less than twenty-five tons.	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Once in sixty days.
	Sea-going vessels of twenty-five tons and upwards.	Not exceeding five annas six pies per ton.	Ditto.
Kyaukpyu	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards.	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Ditto.
Akyab	Ditto ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
Bassein	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards, but less than twenty-five tons.	Ditto	Ditto.
	Sea-going vessels of twenty-five tons and upwards.	Not exceeding five annas six pies per ton.	Ditto.
Tayoy	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards.	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Ditto.
Mergui	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

*The Indian Ports Act, 1908.**(The First Schedule.—Ports, Vessels chargeable, Rate of Port-dues and Frequency of Payment.)*

PART V.—EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
1	2	3	4
Chittagong . . .	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards, not being ballam-boats.	Not exceeding four and a half annas per ton.	Whenever the vessel enters the port, except in the case of mail-steamers and coasting-vessels, which shall not be chargeable more than once in sixty days.
	Tug-steamers and river-steamers.	Ditto . . .	Once between the 1st January and the 30th June, and once between the 1st July and the 31st December, in each year.
	Ballam-boats . . .	Not exceeding one anna per ton.	Whenever the vessel enters the port.

*The Indian Ports Act, 1908.**(The Second Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)*

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 69.)

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
1889 . .	X	The Indian Ports Act, 1889 . .	So much as is unrepealed.
1891 . .	V	The Indian Ports Act, 1891 . .	The whole.
1894 . .	II	The Indian Ports Act (1889) Amend- ment Act, 1894.	Ditto.
1896 . .	IV	The Indian Ports Act (1889) Amend- ment Act, 1896.	Ditto.
1901 . .	III	The Indian Ports Act, 1901 . .	Ditto.
1903 . .	V	The Indian Ports (Amendment) Act, 1903.	Ditto.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th December, 1908, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XVI OF 1908.
THE INDIAN REGISTRATION
ACT, 1908.

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